FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TACTICAL NUCLEAR WITHDRAWAL 'TWO-TRACK DECEPTION'

PM011346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 83 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Valentin Falin's "Political Observer's Opinion": "Cheap Trick"]

[Text] The NATO Nuclear Planning Group, which has just ended its latest session in Canada, has announced a "new initiative" whose purpose is to reflect the "goodwill" of the United States and its allies. The announcement concerns the forthcoming withdrawal from Europe of over 1,000 tactical nuclear charges belonging to the U.S. Armed Forces, thus reducing the nuclear arsenal's size to about 5,000 units.

It would be a mistake to feel sad at the fact that the degree of saturation of the European Continent with nuclear weapons is falling. We could only rejoice that the nuclear mines, bombs, missile warheads, and artillery shells are going back across the ocean, whence they came in the first place, and not just for a game of knucklebones, either. That would be so, were it not for....

The 5,000 that would remain -- is this a greater or lesser number than in the East? It is still a greater number, a considerably greater number, experts would say. The proponents of U.S. superiority would explain: a greater number in order to "compensate" for the Warsaw Pact countries' advantages in conventional weapons (advantages which appear at the stroke of a pen, let us note parenthetically, by the method of excluding from computations on the NATO side the French and British armed forces, armored equipment in army depots, and by other similar manipulations, for example). Other observers would interpret Washington's claim to have more tactical nuclear charges as an expression of its special "attachment" to Europe and its readiness to "defend" it allies by any means. Yet others would refer to differences in doctrine. The U.S. doctrine, in contrast to the Soviet, presupposes first use of nuclear weapons.

And so we can state as a fact that, even if 1,000 charges were withdrawn, the United States would not be any worse off. I repeat "even if," because the announcement of the intention to withdraw -- intended for political publicity purposes -- and reality do not necessarily coincide completely.

A couple of years ago the Americans already cut down their nuclear arsenal by 1,000 charges after the USSR withdrew 1,000 tanks from the GDR. The West forgets about the tanks. Furthermore, it pretends that Washington's "unilateral action" went unappreciated by Moscow and that no one took the proffered hand, they say. And this false thesis is drummed into people's heads so persistently that some people start to sigh: How difficult it is dealing with the Russians. But they sigh to no purpose.

One thousand tanks have gone and stayed away, but the arithmetic of nuclear charges proved to be more complicated. Several hundred nuclear charges of the latest design were slipped one by one into the U.S. arsenals to replace the obsolete munitions which were virtually of scrap value only. This was in accordance with the plans to modernize all the 7,000 nuclear explosive devices in West Europe within the framework of a 6-year schedule for the renewal of U.S. nuclear means.

In the light of this experience, the announcement of the withdrawal of the next batch of charges must rather put us on our guard. From the viewpoint of at least the potential enemy, let the old ones stay. This would be better than their replacement by more sophisticated and more dangerous new ones.

Consider the neutron bomb. It cannot be included in the calculations at all, since it is classed among "enhanced radiation" weapons. Or: Mount a nuclear missile under a tactical aircraft and it must be counted; but move it simply to the hangar next door where a medium-range aircraft is parked and one need not count it. There is also a simpler alternative. Start to reclassify the aircraft itself. Today it is tactical, tomorrow -- "intermediate-range," or the other way round, as it suits you. People in NATO are constantly doing this. If you need proof, it is sufficient to glance in the official reference books of the government "white papers" published in 1980-1983.

Yet this is still not the main point. What was the purpose of the previous operation concerning the sham withdrawal and bringing in of a thousand nuclear charges? To negate the growing wave of protest, at that time, against Europe's transformation into a launchpad for U.S. first-strike weapons. To negate or at least weaken it, by giving the impression that 1,000 missiles would be withdrawn, while only 572 missiles having an equal number of explosive devices would be reintroduced. A two-track deception to meet the requirements of the NATO "two-track solution." In the first place, old ones were withdrawn so as to bring in new ones. In the second place, the concepts themselves were replaced in the hope that people would fail to notice.

No one would be pleased if, for example, two torpedo boats off your shore are replaced by one cruiser. Formally, two are replaced by one, but in actual fact this is a mockery of sober reason and a challenge to the other side's security. One Pershing II missile creates for a potential adversary the same problems as ten, but these are the qualitative problems concerning the need to develop a principally new defense system. At the same time, the withdrawal from Europe of even several hundred nuclear mines or artillery shells would change the situation purely quantitatively. The present U.S. preponderance [pereves] would be somewhat reduced. It is a different matter if all nuclear weapons are pulled out of the region -- both tactical and medium-range -- as the Soviet Union proposes. But the United States and its allies are incapable of taking such a radical step. They need talks about solutions rather than real solutions, empty show rather than real actions, as a blind in order to blunt the peoples' vigilance and distract their attention from the increasingly dangerous ventures of militarism.

U.S. officials spokesmen have themselves repeatedly and publicly described as a "ruse" their agreement to enter into negotiation with the USSR on nuclear arms in Europe. Bearing in mind the negative response to such revelations, Washington would hardly diclose the true reason behind the intended tactical maneuver concerning tactical charges. It would rather give an assurance that this time the "goodwill" is no sham. If it could. Compare the facts, check them against the tasks as formulated in the U.S. Armed Forces directives, and everything falls into place. The Pentagon is impatient to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in combat positions, and so it is clouding the issue.

SOVIET INF POSITIONS, OPTIONS REITERATED

AU282041 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Report on APN article by Major General Svyatoslav Kozlov, retired: "About Missiles on Czechoslovak Territory"]

[Text] The Soviet APN agency has published an article by Major General Svyatoslav Kozlov, Retired, on additional measures for ensuring the security of the USSR and its allies; the article states, among other things:

On the basis of an agreement with the Governments of the GDR and CSSR, preparatory work has started for deploying Soviet operational-tactical missile complexes with an up to 1,000-km range on the territories of these allied republics.

As stated in the statement of attitude by the USSR's Ministry of Defense, this enforced retaliatory measure was adopted in connection with the fact that the United States is concluding its preparations for deploying 572 Pershing II ground ballistic missiles and long-range flat-trajectory missiles in five NATO member countries.

Currently, an approximate equilibrium exists between the USSR's and NATO's intermediate-range nuclear means. The Soviet intermediate-range missiles, which, as is known, are deployed in the European part of the USSR, balance out, together with the carrier aircraft, a similar potential of NATO's missile means which was established very much earlier and which consists of American forward-based nuclear devices and of British and French missiles and aircraft of the same class.

An additional deployment of new American missiles in Europe, which has already reached the stage of practical preparations and which is already being realized in Great Britain, will disrupt the existing balance by creating a quantitative and qualitative supremacy in NATO's favor. For instance, the Pershing II missiles will reach their target in 6-10 minutes, whereas the Soviet SS-20 missiles will need longer to reach targets in Western Europe (15-16 minutes) because of a steeper trajectory. In order to balance out this unevenness and to relieve NATO of the temptation to deliver the first strike with Pershings, the new operational-tactical complexes for arresting such a strike and for depriving the other side of any time advantages are inevitable.

After this decision is realized, further measures will be naturally necessary; their aim as a whole will be to not permit a disruption of the existing balance of forces in Europe, and to maintain it, but naturally on a higher level. Measures aimed against the strategic supremacy of the United States itself, which wants to achieve this supremacy by deploying its new missiles at the borders of the Warsaw Pact states, will also be carried out.

However, should the Soviet proposals on the nuclear arms limitation in Europe be accepted, including ridding this continent of all kinds of nuclear arms, both intermediate-range and tactical arms, then this problem would cease to exist and the armament level would be far lower than at present.

Nevertheless, it has been obvious from the very beginning -- from the time when the United States decided to change the existing nuclear equilibrium in Europe in its own favor and to achieve supremacy by deploying hundreds of new missiles -- that the United States does not intend to relinquish its idea. And so the ill-famed "two-track decision" of NATO to "rearm" and simultaneously to negotiate a reduction of nuclear arms strength has appeared, as a camouflage of the true aim.

That is also exactly why the United States and NATO have been rejecting the USSR's sensible proposals, which -- since 1979 -- have been oriented toward prevening a new and dangerous spiral of the feverish arms race.

The USSR neither was nor is striving to achieve supremacy over the United States and NATO; but neither will it permit any supremacy over itself.

The Soviet Union is, on principle, opposed to races in the production and storage of mass destruction weapons. "This is not our way," Yuriy Andropov stressed. All the advocates of halting the senseless feverish arms buildup can be sure that the policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community is oriented exactly toward the achievement of these goals.

The Warsaw Pact states are convinced that it is still possible to reach an agreement at the Geneva negotiations. But should no agreement be reached there by the end of this year, then it is imperative to continue the negotiations, but on the condition that the United States and its NATO allies renounce the deadlines for deploying the new intermediate-range nuclear missiles which they themselves have set.

CHERVOV CONDEMNS 'FIRST-STRIKE' EUROMISSILES

AU2820OO Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 83 p 6

[Reprint from TYZDENNIK AKTUALIT, a weekly APN news bulletin published in Slovak, of an interview given by "Soviet military expert" Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator V. Morozov: "Agreement Only on the Basis of Equality; New American Nuclear Missiles -- Dangerous First-Strike Weapons"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Morozov] U.S. representatives claim that the socialist countries need not fear for their security because NATO, so they say, is only a defensive alliance and will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. What do you have to say about such assertions?

[Chervov] Western propaganda is going to great lengths to blunt the public's fears in connection with the forthcoming deployment of new American missiles in Europe. However, it cannot completely conceal from the people the United States' and NATO's dangerous preparations aimed at drawing the world closer to a nuclear catastrophe. In the arsenals of the United States and NATO, preference is being given to the production of first-strike nuclear weapons. These include the Pershing II missiles, the MX, Trident I, and Trident II missiles, air-based, land-based, and sea-based missiles with a flat trajectory, the strategic B-1B and Stealth bombers, as well as the Space Shuttle.

The present military strategy of the United States and NATO is oriented totally toward the first use of nuclear weapons. There is a great deal of evidence to prove this. Let us mention only some of it.

The well-known Presidential Directive No 59 of 1980 states that the aim of the United States' policy toward the Soviet Union is to destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system, to be the first to use the nuclear weapon, to achieve supremacy over the USSR in a nuclear war, and to end it favorably for the United States. In his speech at Notre Dome in June 1981, President Reagan declared: "We will write off communism as a sad and unnatural chapter in the history of mankind, the last pages of which we are already writing." In an article for NEWSDAY in October 1982, the Pentagon representative C. Weinberger wrote that "the United States is not thinking of committing itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons." General B. Rogers, the commander of NATO's allied armed forces in Europe, in virtually every speech repeats one and the same thing: "The NATO alliance can give up neither nuclear weapons INTENDED FOR A FIRST NUCLEAR STRIKE [passage in uppercase published in boldface] nor chemical weapons" (press conference in Hamburg, October 1982); "we cannot renounce a policy based on the first use of nuclear weapons" (interview for QUICK magazine, Holland, July 1983).

Mertes, minister of state at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said in a Bundestag speech that the NATO bloc can "be the first to use nuclear weapons, with the aim of defense."

Are these not overtly militaristic statements?

[Morozov] The West is spreading the Pentagon's argument that, allegedly, the Pershing II missiles are not first-strike weapons because of their "relatively insignificant" range. How would you respond to this argument?

[Chervov] The Pershing II missiles are typical first-strike weapons. The Pentagon did not intend these missiles to be used for the defense of the Western European countries but for an attack on vitally important installations in the western part of the Soviet Union so as to sharply reduce the USSR's possibilities in the event of retaliatory actions against U.S. aggression. The Pershing II missiles have a range of 2,500 km and great accuracy. They can reach their targets within 6 to 8 minutes after being launched. It is precisely this short flight time that alters the strategic situation and increases the military danger for the Soviet Union.

For the countries in which the American missiles will be deployed, the military danger will also increase several times. As far back as 1951, Churchill said: "We must not forget that by building an American base in our country...we are turning into a target, possibly the eye of the target." Roughly the same thing was said in 1960 by Chancellor Andenauer, who was aware of the danger posed by American intermediate-range missiles and did not give his consent to the deployment of these missiles on FRG territory.

What has changed since then? The politicians of the FRG, Great Britain, and France who are today at the helm of state are preparing Western Europe for another aggressive reversal in the United States' nuclear strategy, at the price of an enormous danger to which they are subjecting the people of European countries.

[Morozov] What can be said about the situation at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear means in Europe?

[Chervov] The Soviet Union, its allies, and many Western countries rightly regard the situation at the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe as unsatisfactory. Through the fault of the United States, these talks are at the brink of failure. Yet the Washington representatives, proceeding from their selfish aims, keep making statements to the effect that they are negotiating with the Soviet Union more productively than any previous U.S. Administration.

However, these assertions are not true. The United States is blocking the talks in Geneva. It does not accept any compromise proposal and has not abandoned any of its original goals.

The West is needlessly trying to claim that the United States is willing to make some concessions, but the Soviet Union does not appreciate this. No such thing as concessions on the part of the American side exists. It is proposing to the Soviet Union to agree with it on the deployment of American missiles in Europe and who knows where else. Is this an American concession? The United States is refusing to include the British and French nuclear weapons. Is that an American concession? Washington demands that the Soviet Union limit its intermediate-range means in the east. Is that its concession to the Soviet Union? The United States agrees that air forces should be included in the agreement, but it wants to include them in such a way that, again, the Soviet Union would be the only one to reduce. Where is there a U.S. concession? Which aspects of the Soviet position has the United States taken into account? The answer is clear: none, on no issue.

So far, there has been only one side at the Geneva talks advocating a reduction rather than an increase, of nuclear arms in Europe. The American side pursues the opposite aim: to deploy its missiles in Europe and to continue the arms race and the generating of a dangerous situation in Europe.

In an interview for the West German ARD television network, Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared that "Western Europe is at the threshold of the deployment of American missiles." In an interview for Dutch journalists, General Rogers declared that at the beginning of December, in keeping with plans, the first two batteries of missiles with a flat trajectory (with 16 missiles in each of them) will be put on combat alert in Great Britain and Italy, as will the first battery of Pershing II missiles in the FRG. This is the way Washington finishes the Geneva talks, a finish that was programmed from the very beginning of the talks.

Even in this complicated situation, the USSR is doing everything within its power to reach a compromise. The Soviet proposals show the path to solving the problem:

1. The USSR is willing, on a common basis, to rid Europe of nuclear missiles -- both intermediate-range and tactical. The United States has not given a reply to this proposal.

2. The Soviet Union is proposing another option -- to reduce the present number of intermediate-range nuclear missiles to one-third. The United States has rejected this proposal.

3. The USSR has declared its willingness -- in the event of the nondeployment of American missiles -- to leave in its European part only as many missiles as are possessed by Great Britain and France, and not even one more (including the number of warheads), and to liquidate all other missiles. The number of aircraft carrying intermediate-range weapons should also be the same on both sides.

Which aspects of the Soviet proposals are unacceptable for the United States and NATO? Would it be, perhaps, an inequitable agreement? Following its conclusion, the Soviet Union would have fewer missiles and warheads than it had in 1976, before the emergence of the SS-20 missiles, and fewer than in 1978, the year of the signing of the Soviet-West German declaration, which noted an equilibrium of forces in Europe. In the Soviet proposals, everything is comparable and guaranteed by reliable verification. Such proposals can be rejected only by those who do not wish any agreement whatsoever.

The time has come when it is necessary to answer the question: either an agreement and a great reduction; or the deployment of American missiles and no reduction but, rather, unavoidable countermeasures of the USSR and its allies.

No one can indulge in speculations that the USSR can be forced by pressure to make unilateral concessions at the expense of its security interests. "Our countermeasures," Yu.V. Andropov said, "Will be in every respect justified, even according to the highest moral norms."

INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 1 NOV

LD011341 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 1 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe had a plenary meeting here today.

CEMA COUNTRIES 'REAFFIRM' DEEPENING COOPERATION

PM011223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following a Common Route to New Heights"]

[Text] The world socialist system is steadily moving forward. The fraternal countries, relying on the material and technical potential which has been created, making increasingly good use of the advantages of socialist production, and deepening their integration, are successfully resolving the major tasks of building the new society and scaling one height after another.

A powerful, integral factor in the progress of the community states' economy is their comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance. The fraternal countries' communist and workers parties devote very great attention to developing and deepening this collaboration. The course of all-around intensification of production and of improving production efficiency and product quality -- the course set by party congresses -- is being persistently implemented.

The 37th CEMA session held in Berlin recently was an important new step along the path of the path of the further expansion of the socialist countries' cooperation. The sittings, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were distinguished by their constructive approach and creative quest for the most effective solutions to topical problems. The fraternal countries again reaffirmed their unchanging line of deepening socialist economic integration. This accords with the vital interests of each country and of the community as a whole and helps to rally our ranks in the struggle against imperialism's adventurist designs and for lasting peace and social progress.

The Berlin CEMA session examined the results of cooperation in the period which has elapsed, asseseed the state of affairs in the national economy of the community countries, and defined tasks for the future. The intensive work to fulfill targets for the current 5-year plan, resolve the problems which arise, and overcome difficulties has borne fruit. Despite unfavorable external conditions and discriminatory measures against the socialist countries on the part of the West, as well as the rise in prices for raw materials and energy, further growthhas been achieved in national income in the community states, industrial and agricultural production has increased, and the working people's well-being has improved.

The participants in the 37th CEMA session, giving a well-considered, critical evaluation of the state of affairs in the economy, focused attention on those tasks which remain to be implemented. This means first and foremost further concentrating efforts on accelerating scientific and technical progress and ensuring the rational utilization and savings of material resources. It also means continuing work to create progressive technologies and efficient machines and equipment making wide use of microprocessor technology, microelectronics, and industrial robots.

Paramount significance is attached to developing the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, which will make it possible to resolve the task of further improving food supplies to the population of the community countries. The session approved comprehensive measures in this sphere. These supplement the long-term targeted program for cooperation in agriculture and the food industry adopted earlier.

The community's strength and the guarantee of new victories for it lie in unity, cohesion, and the closest collaboration. In this connection the completion of preparations for an economic conference of the CEMA countries at summit level was a major result of joint work during the Berlin session.

Our party and the Soviet Government attach particularly great significance to the development of cooperation with the community states on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, equality, and socialist internationalism. After examining the results of the 37th CEMA session and approving the activity of the Soviet Union's delegation, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the decisions adopted at the session will promote the further intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the rational utilization of fuel and raw material resources in the CEMA countries, and the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for food products. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed the conviction that the forthcoming summit-level economic conference will effectively serve the cause of the successful development of the fraternal countries' economy, the deepening of socialist economic integration, and the further strengthening of the socialist states' unity and cohesion.

The policy of the fraternal parties and the community countries is the policy of peace and creation. This was again confirmed during the Berlin meetings. The CEMA heads of government expressed the determination of their countries and peoples not to slacken their efforts to improve the international situation and political and economic relations. They adopted a statement against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe which once again reaffirmed the unchanging line of the fraternal countries of socialism toward preventing a further escalation of the arms race, preserving peace, and developing cooperation between peoples. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo gave a high assessment of this important document.

The Soviet Union, together with the other fraternal states, actively and consistently upholds the cause of world peace. They consider it possible to arrive at a reasonable, just solution to problems in international relations, but the language of force and the threat of force are inappropriate here. The socialist countries have never sought to achieve military superiority, but neither will they ever permit such superiority over them. They have everything they need to ensure through collective efforts their technical and economic invulnerability and to protect their vital interests. At the same time they have stated and continue to state that peace is a universal asset, it is necessary to everyone, and its defense and consolidation are the cause of all the peoples.

On the eve of the anniversary of Great October, which opened the age of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism, the CPSU Central Committee proclaims:

Fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples! Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their unshakable determination to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and world peace!

New CEMA Secretary Sychev Profiled

PM011356 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Who's Who": "Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's representative Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev was appointed CEMA secretary at the recent 38th meeting of the CEMA session, held in the GDR capital, Berlin.

Professor V.V. Sychev, doctor of technical sciences, was born in 1933. He has been a CPSU member since 1960. After graduating from the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering, he began his scientific work at the institute's problems of thermal physics laboratory. He later worked at the USSR Academy of Sciences' high temperatures laboratory, later reformed as the USSR Academy of Sciences' High Temperatures Institute. In 1963 he was appointed deputy director for scientific work at that institute. Between 1974 and 1977 he was director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrological Services. He has authored a number of scientific works. In 1976 he was awarded the USSR State Prize.

In 1977-1979, as a member of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, V.V. Sychev headed the committee's All-Union Science and Technology Information Center. From 1979 until his appointement as CEMA secretary he worked as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. He dealt with subjects concerning the Soviet Union's scientific and technical cooperation with socialist countries, and was chairman of the Council for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Fuel and Energy Problems under the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and a member of a number of bilateral intergovernmental commissions for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the socialist countries.

YOUTH UNIONS COMBAT WEST'S 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

PM011122 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by A. Oskin, deputy chief of a Komsomol Central Committee department: "For the Sake of the Common Cause"]

[Excerpts] At the end of September an international scientific and practical conference on "The Role of Youth Unions in Socialist and Communist Building" was held in Moscow. Taking part were delegations from the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Free German Youth Union [FDJ], the Cuban Communist Youth Union, the Socialist German Working Youth League, the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union, the Polish Youth Unions, the Romanian Communist Youth Union, the Komsomol, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union. There was an exchange of unions' work experience and concerned discussion of topical questions of youth organization activity at plenary and section sessions, during meetings in the Moscow City and Moscow Oblast Komsomol organizations, and in "round table" discussions.

"Life is setting us many new tasks," V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, stressed in his report at the conference. "However, the main and unchanging task is to mold in young people a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook and class tempering and to foster in them the capacity, will, and desire to act under the leadership of our fraternal parties in the revolutionary transformation of the world."

Special attention was devoted at the conference to questions of the ideological struggle.

The FDJ delegation familiarized the conference participants with instances of sophisticated ideological sabotage by Western subversive centers. The FDJ considers its prime task to be to expose the class enemy everywhere and arm young people with knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. To this end vigorous use is made of radio, television, and the press. Thus, television and radio feature special series for the 1.7 million students of the FDJ political network circles.

Representatives of the Polish socialist youth unions at the conference spoke of the need for the constant improvement of ideological work with young people. For in Poland the enemy has taken every step to tear the young generation away from socialism and discredit the people's power. Some young people were taken in by this, and at present the struggle for young people continues.

The Polish youth unions' report noted that "the young generation continues to be influenced by the Catholic Church, subversive foreign radio stations, and the political opposition, which is weakened but still exists." In this regard the Polish youth unions' representatives noted that "a very important element in ideological work among the young is the molding of a scientific world outlook" and one of the most vital tasks is the struggle for the correct presentation of history, which has been distorted by the opposition -- especially the history of Polish-Soviet relations -- and of the significance of the Soviet Union's fraternal aid."

Questions of the ideological struggle were most fully brought out in the "round table" discussion "Youth and the Ideological Struggle." Its materials testify that the ideological enemy is conducting sophisticated and varied subversive activity. Thus, the forms of subversive action against Vietnamese and Lao youth are fundamentally different from the corresponding actions in Cuba, and the antisocialist provocations against Polish young people are unlike to provocations against Hungarian or Bulgarian young men and women. But their essence is the same -- to tear young people away from socialism and the party and set them against the older generation, and via propaganda of the bourgeois way of life and via music, fashion, and all possible channels of influence, to depoliticize the younger generation, impose on it philosophical and ideological pluralism, and organizationally and politically weaken the youth unions. The conference mentioned with concern that some young people are taken in by bourgeois propaganda, show political naivete and reduced vigilance, and are copying certain negative phenomena in the capitalist countries' youth environment. In this connection a debate was held on forms of work to increase counterpropaganda and improve the rising generation's ideological and moral education.

The materials of the conference will be studied for a long time to come. But today one can already say that in its own way the conference was a review of the forces of the fraternal youth unions and vividly showed the aspirations of our countries' young men and women for the future and their readiness to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism.

SOVIET DELEGATION ATTENDS TU MEETING ON WOMEN

PM271539 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Oct 83 p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.P. Biryukova left Moscow for Berlin 25 October.

The delegation will participate in a conference of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers for questions of work among women.

U.S. 'MILITARIST POLICY' ON DEPLOYMENT, GRENADA

PM011600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] The reader following the twists and turns of international life will easily note the special features at the final phase of this October. On the one hand there are the frenzied motions of U.S. imperialism and its acts of brigandage. Washington's militarist policy has appeared to the world still more clearly as the primary cause of bloodshed, dangerously explosive situations, and of the nuclear threat to mankind.

On the other hand there is the people's growing struggle for peace. The week of action for disarmament is drawing to a close with tremendous success. It has once again shown the unprecedented mass appeal and strength of the antiwar movement. Important steps aimed at diverting the nuclear danger from Europe and strengthening security all over the planet have been taken by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

There Is a Way Out

Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions were published in the middle of this week. They are devoted to a most burning problem of concern to millions upon millions of people -- how to avoid Europe's further saturation with nuclear weapons and ensure lasting peace. As in previous statements by the Soviet leader, bold constructive solutions have once again been proposed now.

Within the framework of a principled approach providing for the nondeployment of new U.S. missiles and the reckoning of all medium-range nuclear means without exception on both sides, the Soviet Union is prepared to display great flexibility -- even to the point of leaving itself with substantially fewer corresponding launchers than Britain and France have when ensuring equality with those NATO countries in terms of the number of warheads on missiles.

"There is a way out of the impasse in which the Geneva talks find themselves," Yu.V. Andropov declared. "It is only necessary to take advantage of it. If the United States showed a real desire to agree to a mutually acceptable accord, it would not take much time to draw up an agreement."

The Soviet proposals provide a broad field for successful diplomatic activity in Geneva. The USSR's additional steps are really capable of helping to get the Geneva talks out of the impasse. We see here the USSR's good will, realism, and determination to do everything possible to divert the nuclear threat from our continent. All this is noted in many foreign responses and commentaries.

The Soviet proposals undoubtedly accord with the ideas of realistically minded circles in the West and the aspirations of the broadest people's masses, which have so impressively expressed their will in huge demonstrations these October days.

An article which appeared recently in the American newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE is symptomatic. It arrives at the conclusion that "the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in NATO countries would be a mistake of historic significance." The realization of this plan, the newspaper warns, "will take the arms race to a new technological threshold, beyond which nuclear war will become more likely and verifiable arms control more difficult."

It emphasizes that the public in NATO countries "is having serious doubts about the advisability of equiping NATO with new missiles," and it sums up: "President Reagan, Prime Minister Thatcher, and Federal Chancellor Kohl still have the possibility of turning aside from the path leading to an impasse, and their NATO allies would be content if they did so."

Similar opinions, views, and wishes are expressed in various versions in many commentaries in the American, West European, and Japanese press and in statements by parties, public forces, politicians, and statesmen. "If we succeed in getting the Soviet Union -- in accordance with its proposals -- to reduce its potential to the number of British and French systems, then the West will not need arms upgrading," Erwin Horn, chairman of the working group on security questions in the Bundestag's Social Democratic faction, declared.

The USSR's major new initiative and its truly far-reaching proposals, which take account of what seem to be very different circumstances and wishes, assume exceptionally great significance. "The West's adoption of these specific proposals would lead to the ending of a new twist to the arms race spiral," the Duesseldorf newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes. "To prevent the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons on the territory of West Europe and continue talks in the disarmament sphere -- this is the last chance for limiting nuclear arms on the European Continent. He who fails to take advantage of this chance will bear responsibility for all the consequences of the exacerbation of the international situation."

Futile Dodges

Unfortunately, a sensible trend is still not discernible in Washington. The new Soviet initiatives have thrown the administration there into obvious confusion. It has not a leg to stand on, as the saying goes. Therefore, people on the other side of the ocean have decided to "take refuge" in a lengthy State Department statement which, without probing the essense of the matter, attempts simply to slander the constructive Soviet proposals. They are groundlessly called "inadequate." The State Department grumbles that "there is very little that is new" in them. And all because "they contain a demand to abandon the deployment of new-generation U.S. missiles in Europe" and to take all medium-range nuclear means into account without any exceptions. The maintenance of the equilibrium of forces on our continent in terms of nuclear arms and the radical lowering of their level do not suit the White House.

When there are no arguments, the U.S. Administration and its departments as a rule use chicanery, not to mention elementary lies. Thus, the State Department proclaims that the Soviets "have admitted that there is no equilibrium now." But they understandably keep quiet about the facts, which attest precisely to the continued approximate equality in terms of medium-range weapons -- which renders pointless the U.S. and NATO demands for so-called "arms upgrading." Whereas the USSR now has 938 delivery vehicles, NATO has 857 corresponding missiles and aircraft. But in terms of the number of nuclear warheads on these vehicles the North Atlantic bloc has an almost 50-percent advantage: 3,056 against our 2,153.

Washington's reaction once again betrays its reluctance to discuss seriously the problem on the agenda in Geneva. Otherwise would the State Department really ascribe to the concrete, businesslike Soviet proposals some aim of "causing a split in the NATO countries between the governments and the public." If it has resorted to this, the gulf between the governments which support the U.S. missile deployment plan and the overwhelming majority of the population of the countries chosen for this already exists, without any "Soviet efforts."

Will Washington maintain that the millions of demonstrators in the streets of West European capitals or public opinion poll data are "Moscow's handiwork"? The reason for the "split" lies in the policy of the United States itself and its crude pressure on the NATO countries, on which it is literally imposing new U.S. first-strike weapons against the obvious will of the population and turning these countries into U.S. nuclear hostages.

But do not the chief U.S. allies and, above all, the FRG, whose government for many reasons, including reasons of a historical order, bears special responsibility for preventing a new extremely dangerous twist to the nuclear arms race spiral in Europe, perhaps display greater sobriety? No, in the spirit of the "faithfulness of the Nibelungs" it stubbornly follows in the wake of the U.S. course and the missile deployment "schedule." The leaders of the Bonn cabinet have made statements according to which they do not intend to take account of the clearly expressed will of the majority of the population of their own country and are prepared to accept "arms upgrading" automatically. This stand is so unrealistic and so contradicts national interests and common sense that the following assumption (which, incidentally, was expressed in the West German press a year ago) involuntarily suggests itself: Have the present Bonn leaders not allowed themselves to be bound vis-a-vis Reagan by some special, secret obligations?

Collective efforts are also being made to justify the missile deployment which is being prepared. They were made, for example, at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session held in Canada 27-28 October. The removal of 1,400 warheads from the U.S. nuclear arsenals in Europe has been noisily announced as the "arms upgraders'" latest propaganda card. This "old junk" had long been destined for the scrap heap. Moreover, the "unprecedented step" being glorified by NATO propaganda has in fact turned out to be a snail's pace, since long years are being allocated to this "removal." In practice this venture changes nothing: While reducing some warheads, the Pentagon at once introduces other, more formidable ones into Europe. So it is a question of an elementary fraudulent trick designed to sugar the pill of the deployment of new U.S. missiles which is being prepared.

At the same time NATO propaganda is trying hypocritically to introduce an "optimistic note" into the uneasy atmosphere by maintaining that nothing will change in the event of deployment and everything will "settle down again." Setting out for Europe the day before yesterday, Secretary of State Shultz reiterated: "We will continue to negotiate. We will negotiate even after the missiles have been deployed." But may one ask: with whom? Surely he knows of the authoritative Soviet statement that the appearance of new U.S. missiles in West Europe will make it impossible to continue the talks that are now being held in Geneva.

And so, it is up to the West to make its choice and to speak. It does not have much time left, but enough, if realism and good will are displayed. At the talks the most crucial stage is coming. But if Washington and its allies do not heed the voice of reason, the Soviet Union and its allies will be able to do everything necessary to preserve the equilibrium and guarantee the security of their peoples' peaceful life and creative labor.

Without Brakes

These days Grenada -- not the one celebrated by Mikhail Svetlov [Soviet poet] but the tiny island state in the Caribbean -- has been on everyone's lips everywhere. Discovered by Columbus in 1498, the island belonged in subsequent centuries to both France and Britain until its population of 110,000 attained independence in 1974. And now the young state -- a member of the United Nations, the OAS, the Latin American Economic Community, the Caribbean Community, the Commonwealth of Nations and the Nonaligned Movement -- has been subjected to a piratical (you cannot pick a different word) attack by a mighty imperialist power -- the United States.

The U.S. aggression against the people of Grenada once again raises a very important question. Has Washington any brakes at all? Many foreign commentators directly link this act of banditry with the U.S. Administration's failures in both foreign and domestic policy. "At a stroke President Reagan has diverted attention from the deaths of U.S. Marines in Lebanon as a result of a U.S. policy which has gotten into an impasse," the TIMES OF INDIA points out. But what will happen if Washington always decides to "divert attention" from its failures on the road of international brigandage?

Or take this aspect. Washington has again presented its allies with a fait accompli. When British Foreign Secretary G. Howe was asked in Parliament: "Is there any question of possible American intervention in Grenada?" he confidently replied: "There can be no question of that." And the next morning he learned what had happened. "No consultations were held with the FRG Government," Bonn announced. And yet any U.S. military adventure in our time can have very serious consequences. The U.S. aggression confirms the present administration's tendency -- which imperils peace -- to strive to resolve political problems by military means. This intervention, AFP states, "has created an alarming precedent for similar aggression against Nicaragua."

However, not everything is so simple for U.S. imperialism. Its adventrures boomerang. The invasion of Grenada, THE NEW YORK TIMES admits, "has resulted in the emergence of a new series of international problems for Washington, which already has the difficult Lebanese crisis on its hands. Having undertaken the action without prior consultation with Congress and without the support of key allies in NATO and in Latin America, Washington will now have to defend itself against a charge of irresponsible action. State Department officials are concerned that the invasion of Grenada will not only worsen relations with Moscow but also give left-wing political forces in West Europe new arguments for demonstrations against U.S. missiles. Reagan, one official spokesman said, will evidently be regarded once again by the antinuclear movement in Europe as someone who is trigger-happy and who must not be entrusted with nuclear weapons."

The Reagan administration's ongoing recklessness fills the peoples with indignation. It also alarms Americans themselves, who are thinking about the abyss to which Washington's militarist policy and piratical habits could lead. Every item -- whether in Lebanon or Grenada -- this results in destruction, bloodshed, and the fueling of dangerous tension. And every time the absolute futility of attempts to reverse the course of history and impose the imperialist laws of the jungle on mankind is exposed.

Peoples everywhere defend their freedom. Even on the small Caribbean island the interventionists have met with heroic resistance, and the U.S. Marines, as the transatlantic press repots, "have experienced a bloody day on Grenada which they had not expected." Now there cannot be easy military jaunts for imperialism. Those times vanished long ago.

The sympathies and the solidarity of the vast majority of mankind are on the side of the victims of imperialist aggression. Imperialism's aggressive intrigues meet with a firm and effective rebuff from the world of socialism and the land of October, which, on the eve of its 66th year since its birth, calls on the planet's peoples to struggle resolutely against imperialist aggression and violence and expresses firm confidence that it is possible to curb the arms race, remove the threat of war, and strengthen world peace.

ARBATOV URGES RESUMPTION OF EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

PM311339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Britain: Dialogue Must Be Resumed"]

[Text] London, 28 Oct -- At a press conference here G.A. Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has noted the need to resume the East-West dialogue.

A period of uncertainty is coming, he said, and the main reason for this is the course of the present U.S. Administration, which is characterized by political extremism. The Soviet scholar called the intention of the United States and its NATO allies to deploy the cruise missiles and Pershings in a number of West European countries particularly dangerous to the international situation. He mentioned the USSR's numerous proposals aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

LD012348 Moscow TASS in English 2318 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 2 TASS -- Presentation of the answer of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov to the appeal of the Third International Congress "Physicians of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War" was held at the USSR's Embassy in the United States on Tuesday.

Yuriy Andropov's answer was presented to co-chairman of the international movement "Physicians of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War" Professor B. Lown and executive secretary of the movement Mueller by the USSR's ambassador in the United States Anatoliy Dobrynin.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS GRENADA SITUATION

LD012159 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 1 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has passed a decision to include the additonal item "The Situation in Grenada" into the agenda of the current 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly as an urgent issue. The request that this question be included on a top-priority basis into the agenda is contained in the memorandum of the Government of Nicaragua addressed to the president of the session by Nicaragua's permanent representative to the U.N. The General Assembly is to start a debate on the situation in Grenada on November 2.

The recent debate on the question of the U.S. armed invasion of Grenada at the U.N. Security Council has convincingly shown that an overwhelming majority of states, including the allies of that USA, are condemning Washington's brutal action against the small Caribbean state, a TASS correspondent was told by Nicaragua's permanent representative to the U.N. Javier Chamorro Mora. The U.N. member-states have unanimously declared for adopting a resolution providing for an immediate end to the U.S. aggression.

The draft resolution was not adopted at the U.N. Security Council only because it was vetoed by the United States, which wishes to turn Grenada into its colony and establish a puppet regime there.

But the peoples of Latin America, the whole world cannot put up with that, J. Chamorro Mora stressed. Nicaragua has tabled at the U.N. General Assembly a draft resolution condemning the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada and demanding an immediate end to it.

U.S. CHALLENGES GRENADA ENVOY'S UN CREDENTIALS

LD011653 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 1 TASS -- The United States has made an attempt at the United Nations Organization at stripping of credentials the representatives of Grenada, which is occupied by it, addressing a U.N. General Assembly meeting, the American representative impudently said that nobody is allegedly "entitled" to represent that country in the international community. In doing so, he quoted the opinion of the British governor general, who is acting in Grenada according to Washington's will.

"Grenada is no American colony," said Caldwell Taylor, Grenada's permanent representative to the U.N. rejecting the claims of the American representative. This statement was met with a storm of applause from the participants in the session.

Jorge Illueca (Panama), president of the 38th General Assembly, said, rejecting the demands of the USA, that such questions are within the competence of the Credentials Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

It is not for the first time that the USA is trying to muffle at the U.N. the voice of freedom-loving Grenadian people, who became victim of the U.S. military intervention. At the recent U.N. Security Council meeting on Grenada American diplomats made every effort to bar Grenada's permanent representative to the U.N. Ian Jacobs from participation in the meeting. But they failed in achieving their aim. The fiery speech by the representative of Grenada rang out as a wrathful condemnation of the impudent crime perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against that small Caribbean country, a call for vigilance addressed to all peoples of the world.

WESTERN MEDIA'S 'VICIOUS PRACTICES' SCORED AT UN

LD311003 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 31 TASS -- In the course of the debate on information issues, Ernesto Rodriguez Medina (Colombia), chairman of the U.N. General Assembly's Special Political Committee, pointed out that a new international information order presupposes an objective coverage of international developments. He exposed the vicious practices of the Western mass media which present in a wrong light the political and socio-economic processes taking place in the developing countries.

Algeria's representative Abdallah Baali said that the Western so-called "mass culture" is a threat to the national culture of the young independent states.

Poland's representative Jerzy Nowak stressed that the CIA-subsidized subversive activities of the "Free Europe" and other radio stations of this kind further aggravate international tensions, stoke up "cold war" and foment hatred among nations.

He characterized the malicious anti-communist campaign, one of whose main targets is People's Poland, as open interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states and most crude violation of all the existing norms of international law, of the Helsinki Final Act.

The dangerous policy of the U.S. Administration and some other NATO states, which are pushing humankind to a catastrophe, is accompanied with a campaign of masterminding the masses in an attempt to impress on them that a nuclear war is "thinkable" and a victory in it is "possible", said V.M. Kazakov, deputy permanent representative of the USSR to the U.N. He condemned the "psychological warfare" unleashed in the West against the socialist and non-aligned states, against non-governmental organizations which declare for peace and cooperation among nations.

UN CONDEMNS S. AFRICA'S NAMIBIA POLICY

LD290658 Moscow TASS in English 0002 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 28 TASS -- By the overwhelming majority of votes the United Nations Security Council adopted today a resolution condemning the Republic of South Africa for the obstacles put by the racists to the granting of independence to Namibia. The resolution rejects South Africa's demand for the "linkage" of that problem with unrelated extraneous matters as incompatible with Resolution 435 of the Security Council which envisages withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia's territory and holding of election in Namibia under the United Nations auspices. If the Republic of South Africa continues putting obstacles to the implementation of this decision, the Security Council decreed to consider the adoption of appropriate measures in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The United States delegation abstained from voting. Thus Washington was revealed again to the international community as an accomplice of the racists, as an opponent to the liberation of the Namibian people.

ZHUKOV BRIEFS PRESS AT UN ON SOVIET PEACE MOVES

LD291516 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 29 TASS -- At a press conference held at the U.N. headquarters, the chairman of the USSR Peace Committee, Yuriy Zhukov, acquainted journalists accredited at this international organization with a wide scope of the movement in the USSR for disarmament and for preventing a nuclear war.

He said that since last April no less than 140,000 various peace actions had been held in the Soviet Union, including rallies, demonstrations and meetings. Full information about these actions is contained in a report about the participation of Soviet non-government organizations in the worldwide campaign for disarmament. A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee handed over this document to Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general.

Answering questions, the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee recalled that the Soviet Union had taken recently a whole number of unilateral steps with the aim to promote the success of the nuclear arms talks and to remove the threat of nuclear war. Thus, the USSR pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In a recent interview with PRAVDA, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Andropov, pointed out that a year and a half ago the USSR had introduced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of this country.

The implementation of proposals put forward by the Soviet Union would make it possible to reduce to a third nuclear arsenals on the European Continent, Yuriy Zhukov pointed out.

AUCCTU SECRETARY RETURNS FROM SOFIA TU MEETING

LD011905 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- The "peace and trade unions" meeting showed that trade unions of different orientation seek unity in face of the war danger hanging over mankind. This was said by Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU), to a TASS correspondent. He has returned from Sofia where he headed a Soviet delegation at a forum of representatives of 108 trade union organisations and federations from 71 countries.

Trade union solidarity has always been a potent weapon in the struggle for rights for the working people. It is especially needed today when the peoples of the world are faced with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the AUCCTU secretary said. Unity, cohesion and vigorous actions by the working class and all the peace forces should eventually prevail over the forces of reaction, speakers at the Sofia forum said. One of the most important, pressing tasks is to prevent deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

Participants in the meeting suggested calling a world trade union conference on disarmament. Such a representative forum, Matskyavichyus said, would work out a common programme for united action by trade unions of the whole world.

Speakers at the conference, he said, angrily condemned the invasion of Grenada by American troops. On behalf of millions of the working people the delegates sent a protest telegram to President Reagan, demanding an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from the territory of that sovereign country.

The Sofia forum showed that at a time when the governments of NATO countries, blindly obeying American diktat, doom their own peoples to the role of nuclear hostages, the trade unions do not wish to be "neutral". They are playing an increasingly important part in organising a mass movement against the arms race.

'MILITARISTIC' U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CONDEMNED

PM021716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Washington's Gimmickry and the Hard Facts"]

[Text] The more clearly and dangerously manifest is the militaristic policy of the present U.S. Administration, which is out to upset the existing balance of forces in the world, ensure its superiority, dictate the American rules to everybody, the more demagogy is spalashed out of the White House in an attempt to impress on the peoples that this is not so. But as facts cannot be refuted, they resort to misinformation, distortion and direct falsification.

And all that is portrayed as some peace-making efforts by the United States. Hardly a day passes without some of the Washington leaders, or even several of them at once, issuing a statement with the sole aim of misleading public opinion by means of fraudulent methods and making people believe that white is black and black is white.

Taking an active part in all this is also personally the President of the USA. An example of such gimmickry is also his speech the other day on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe. It was apparently conceived to demonstrate the "peaceableness" of the United States. Yet, this proved to be out of place even as regards the choice of time. The President opened his address with praise for the American soldiery, whom he personally had ordered to commit an aggression against the small sovereign state of Grenada. This is, indeed, a fine background for talking of peaceableness.

What did the President say?

He was trying to assure that the United States burns with desire to lessen the nuclear threat to the European nations. To prove his point, he solemnly announced NATO's decision to withdraw 1,400 American nuclear munitions from Europe in the course of the next five-six years. The President casually tossed off figures which might at first sight strike an uniformed person as really deserving attention.

But what is that in real fact, and why did Washington need such bombastic advertising precisely now?

The answer is that the aim is to ensure a reliable cover for the President's fraud. First, he flatly denied the existence of a balance of forces as regards the medium-range nuclear systems in Europe: There is none, he categorically claimed, and that's that. But the President, naturally, passed over in silence that the USA has had in Europe and the waters washing it hundreds of such nuclear systems for many years, that such systems are also possessed by other West European members of the North Atlantic alliance.

Then the President went so far as to lump together medium-range nuclear weapons, on which, as is known, the Soviet-American talks are being hold, and nuclear weapons, on which no talks are being held at all. When speaking of the intention to withdraw a quantity of nuclear munitions, he deliberately passes over in silence the fact that, in the first place, the point at issue are such of its kinds as artillery shells, mines, and other tactical weapons. And second, that these are obsolete weapons, which no longer meet the requirements made by the latest aggressive American concepts.

Will Europe become a safer place to live if a certain number of obsolete nuclear munitions are removed from it and their place is taken by nuclear weapons exceeding the former ones by several times in sheer destructive power, that is, by the newest warheads of Pershing-II and cruise missiles? Of course not.

Has the program for America's rearmament, the scale of which is without a precedent, been cancelled? Will Europeans and other nations sigh with relief after the nuclear filling of demolition charges and shells will be used to arm many thousands of warheads of the new MX intercontinental missiles, Midgetman, Trident II submarine-based ballistic missiles, as well as air-, sea-, and land-based cruise missiles? Of course not.

All this is being done precisely with the aim of putting these programs into effect, making the nuclear arsenal of the United States even more potent. But in public this dishonest gimmickry is being passed off as Washington's "peaceful stance."

Everything is subordinated to a single mad idea -- to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe -- while everything that can in this or other way prevent the realization of that barbaric plan is being disregarded, like the well-grounded concern and indignation of European peoples. To camouflage the militaristic aims feverish efforts are being made to find something resembling a screen.

Hence, the demagoguery around the removal of obsolete nuclear munitions alongside efforts to conceal that they are to be replaced with nothing else than first-strike weapons -- Pershing-II and cruise missiles. Such a substitute comes in line with the present concept of a limited nuclear war -- the Pentagon's doctrine of operations under which Europe is regarded only as a nuclear hostage, a sacrifice which the United States is prepared to make, the price it is ready to pay for unleashing a nuclear war.

Hence, this operation, reminding one of a farmer pulling weeds out of a vegetable bed, to clear space for Pershings and cruise missiles. This is the substance of another subterfuge of Washington, which hopes that people will not be able to see through its plans.

For if the situation was different, why not accept the Soviet Union's proposal for freeing Europe completely of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. But no. It isn't something the President speaks of. On the contrary, he says straightforwardly that the USA had and will have nuclear weapons of all types in Europe and in huge amounts, too. Therefore, statements to the effect that 1,400 nuclear munitions are to be removed from Europe over a certain number of years, are a hollow sound. For over the same period thousands of new, notably more powerful, nuclear warheads are to be added to many thousands of nuclear munitions remaining there, and to the U.S. nuclear arsenal as a whole.

This is why the President's claims that, not the United States, but the Soviet Union is leading the nuclear arms race sound as sheer hypocrisy. Nothing can be farther from the truth than such claims.

It is the USSR, both at talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and at talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments, that is proposing the boldest steps toward scaling down nuclear confrontation dramatically and reducing the nuclear threat.

It is the Soviet Union that is demonstrating by its practical policy and its concrete proposals its readiness to attain a fair, mutually acceptable accord in compliance with the principle of equality and equal security.

And it is the United States that is doing everything to prevent such accords taking place; it is blocking the talks and has deliberately deadlocked them.

The President's speech has confirmed this once again most graphically. Being unable simply to brush aside the new constructive ideas that were set forth in Yuriy Andropov's replies to the newspaper PRAVDA on October 26 and directed at achieving a result at the talks on European nuclear armaments, the President claimed that the U.S. side was allegedly studying the Soviet proposals and would get down to them at the Geneva talks.

It is appropriate to ask when the United States intends to finish this study. The precise schedule for deploying U.S. missiles has already been adopted and is now being stubbornly confirmed every day. At the talks, in the meantime, the U.S. delegation is budging on no point for the sake of reaching agreement. Whatever they in Washington are saying, the U.S. side has in fact given up the talks as hopeless. Or, maybe, it is thought there that it is possible simultaneously both to deploy missiles and to pretend that the Soviet proposals are being studied?

To call a spade a spade, the only possible conclusion is that the "flexibility" advertised by Washington is nothing more than a shameless deception, while its practical measures to deploy its nuclear missiles are hard fact.

But no demagoguery can allay the people's growing fears over the U.S. Administration's extremely dangerous policy, in which the aggression against Grenada and the intention to site Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe are links of the same chain. Washington will not be able to evade responsibility for the consequences of this policy.

REAGAN RECORD AT 1,000-DAY MARK 'BLOODSTAINED'

LD011538 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Next in our program, Yuriy Soltan examines the question of Washington's reliability in international affairs:

The United States' invasion of Grenada raises many questions. One of the key questions is how far Washington will go in its insanity. What other adventures may the Reagan administration undertake, now that it has come to believe it can change the world in America's image?

The Reagan Presidency is now 1,000 days old. What good has it done for the American people and for peace? It's done nothing of the kind. What the administration has achieved is new billions of dollars to be spent on nuclear arms, of which there are already enough to smash this planet to smithereens. There is also the course towards the nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union. There are the terrorism and criminal actions elevated to the rank of state policy. We've witnessed the occupation of Lebanon, the ongoing secret war against southern African peoples, the bleeding of the Arab people of Palestine, the formation of Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, the preparations for aggression against Nicaragua and the suppression of freedom in El Salvador.

This is the dirty and bloodstained record of the 1,000 days of the Reagan Presidency. Now here comes the invasion of Grenada, the enslavement of a small people who have freed themselves from colonial yoke and were searching for its own way of life. The invasion of Grenada marks a new phase of international brigandage. Grenada's representative at the United Nations, Jacobs, has said America's hands have been stained with blood. The United States has committed international violence. Its victim today is Grenada. Who will be next?

In the opinion of the world-famous pediatrician, Benjamin Spock, President Reagan shoots without taking aim. He endangers the lives of American children by inciting ever more wars. Indeed, one day President Reagan may shoot, without taking aim, with a nuclear missile. The United States is pressing ahead in this direction by its moves in Europe where practically everything has been prepared for cruise and Pershing II missiles, a first-strike weapon, a vehicle of aggression. Washington has been devising one plan after another, how best to unleash a nuclear war in the crazy hope of winning it. And is there anyone who can guarantee that, say, Britons would learn of a war before American cruise missiles had been launched from its territoy? The invasion of Grenada makes any such guarantee look dubious. Indeed, plans to invade Grenada were not disclosed even to the American Congress, let alone the allies. The invasion is part of the dangerous militaristic course of the United States, which threatens to plunge all peoples of the world into a nuclear war. They say that eating and scratching want but a beginning. The lesson of Grenada shows that it will be in the interests of all peoples to control Reagan's appetite before it is too late.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY CITED

LD012033 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- THE WASHINGTON POST has printed an article by the paper's deputy chief editor Robert Kaiser on the Reagan administration's foreign policy. It is entitled "Policy or Recipe for Disaster?" The United States, the article says, "has a myopic, ideological foreign policy that really isn't policy at all."

On recalling the actions of the United States in Lebanon and Washington's obstructionist position at nuclear disarmament talks the author notes that Reagan "has turned internatioanl opinion against the United States by invading diminutive Grenada."

Last week the Reagan administration put its anxieties about the islet of Grenada ahead of any concern about the coming crisis in NATO. Whatever the ultimate effect of the invasion of Grenada on the Caribbean and Central America, it will be a disaster in Europe, Kaiser writes.

This invasion, Robert Kaiser writes, already "has caused severe embarrassment to Reagan's one genuine ally in Europe, Mrs. Thatcher. No European government or leader will endorse our elephantine swat at the Grenada flea." The President of the United States, the author of the article continues, has "declared that his country has 'vital interests' in a situation it might only be able to control by going to war against Lebanese Muslims." This would result in "the lasting enmity of Arabs all over the Middle East, for one; the very real danger of a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union, for another. Short of going to war, what will the United States do? No one knows, including the President."

"Last week's events in Lebanon and Grenada revealed fundamental flaws in the Reagan administration's diplomacy," Robert Kaiser stresses. "Both grew out of an eagerness to use American military power to show our mettle. Both were the products of narrow preoccupations with local problems that blinded policy makers to the broader implecations of their decisions..."

The preoccupation with the use of threat of force seems anti-historical," the article says further. "Where is the model in history that demonstrates the utility of throwing around one's military might? History? It has no apparent place in Ronald Reagan's view of the world, except for the caricatured version he has carried around in his head for years."

Robert Kaiser stresses that specific knowledge about the arms control or about dealing with the Russians in general has not been a Reagan strong suit. To confirm this he quotes a congressman who has actively cooperated with the White House on these matters as saying Reagan's "level of knowledge about arms issues is really, really horrible."

"The specialists all know that retired Brigadier General Edward Rowney, Reagan's negotiator for a strategic arms agreement in Geneva, is a man of limited intellect and no real interest in making a plausible deal with the Russians." In conclusion Robert Kaiser writes that everybody in Washington has known that the emperor has no clothes, as a former Cabinet member said, but there has been a polite silence not to say so.

GRENADA HOSPITAL BOMBING SEEN RECALLING VIETNAM

LD011611 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes : On Monday the United States Defence Department had to admit that on the very first day of the United States invasion of Grenada American planes had bombed a local hospital. As a result, more than 50 Grenadian patients at the hospital were killed. The Pentagon tried to present this barbarous raid as an "accident". But that was no accident but a deliberate cruelty. The bombed psychiatric hospital was not, of course, a military target and posed no threat to the invading troops. And the fact that American planes dropped their lethal load on it is a stiking example of the heinous crimes that accompany U.S. armed brigandage everywhere, whereover the American interventionists set foot.

This happened in 1964 during the bloody suppression of the population in the Panama Canal Zone and before that during the intervention of American mercenaries in Guatemala. Such crimes were a constant feature of the American aggression in Vietnam. History remembers March 1968, when the American military destroyed the South Vietnamese hamlet of Song My, butchering more than 500 of its totally innocent inhabitants. At the time the White House tried to portray this atrocity as an "isolated happening." But the CIA-planned operation to destroy Song My was later repeated in other provinces of South Vietnam.

It was also supposedly "by mistake" that American pilots dropped bombs on Vietnamese peasants rebuilding damaged dykes to stave off devastating floods.

Being incapable of coping with the Vietnamese people, the aggressors vented their fury on those who could not put up any resistance -- old people, women, children and even sick people. It is this category of the population that suffered the biggest casualties in Vietnam during the aggression.

The American murderers who operated in Vietnam shared their "experience" also in El Salvador, where more Song My's have appeared. Now small Grenada has become the scene of crimes by the American military. Mankind's conscience cannot put up with this.

But in this connection it is apt to ask also the following question: Where is the guarantee that the "accidents" that Washington so often and routinely pleads as a justification of crimes by American troops will not happen in Western Europe, where the United States is planning to deploy its Pershings and cruise missiles. In that case not hundreds and thousands but perhaps millions of people would become victims of such American "surprises".

CONGRESS VOTES ON MILITARY, FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

House Votes for Grenada Withdrawal

LD012353 Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 2 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution on Tuesday by 403 votes against 23, demanding that the U.S. President should withdraw the American troops from Grenada within 60 days after the invasion. This is envisaged by the so-called law on military powers. In the course of the debates held before the vote the legislators denounced the unprovoked U.S. intervention against Grenada, and emphasised that the boss of the White House sanctioned it in circumvention of the public and the Congress.

It is now absolutely clear that President Reagan took up the course of war, stressed Congressman Henry Gonzales (Democrat from Texas) in the course of the debates. History will condemn these actions of the United States and its President who worships the god of war.

House Allocates MX Funds

LD020956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has confirmed the plans of the Reagan administration for the creation of a qualitatively new system of nuclear weapons: the intercontinental first-strike ballistic MX missiles. After stormy debates, the congressmen voted for the allocation of $2.2 billion in the 1984 fiscal year for the production of the first batch of 21 MX missiles, each of which is equipped with 10 nuclear warheads. The implementation of this program signifies a new and extremely dangerous spiral in the nuclear arms race.

Chemical Weapons Funding Rejected

LD011148 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- The United States Senate Appropriations Committee has voted against granting the Reagan administration's request for allocations to produce a new generation of chemcial weapons.

The committee, by the majority of votes, approved an amendment envisaging a withdrawal from the military bill for fiscal 1984 of 124 million dollars earmarked for the production of so-called binary chemical munitions -- "Big-Eye" airbombs and 155-mm artillery shells.

A similar decision has earlier been adopted by the House Appropriation Committee. Commentators assess the senators' decision as a serious defeat of the White House and the Pentagon, which are seeking to boost preparations for chemical warfare.

Senate Vote Against Nuclear Freeze

LD010953 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- The U.S. Senate has rejected the idea of a mutual and verifiable freeze of the manufacture, testing, and deployment of nuclear armaments of the USA and the USSR.

Late at night on Monday, the Senate, in which the ruling Republic Party has a majority, voted against the draft resolution on nuclear freeze, tabled by Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy.

The voting was preceded by an unprecedented lobbying campaign by the White House and the Pentagon, after suffering a defeat in the House of Representatives, which voted in spring in support of the proposal for nuclear freeze. The administration used the crudest tricks, including downright blackmail: President Reagan himself made it clear publicly more than once that he regarded those demanding an end to the nuclear arms race nearly as traitors to America.

'PATHOLOGY' IN U.S. MILITARY BUDGET DRAFT VIEWED

PM311449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov's "Commentator's Column": "A Reckless Course"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is drafting a record new budget for the Pentagon. A gigantic sum -- in excess of $280 billion -- is planned for military expenditures in fiscal 1984. But even those militarist expenditures -- colossal for peacetime -- are, by all appearances, not the limit. Encouraged by the President and by "hawks" of all hues, people in the Pentagon have really taken the bit between their teeth. Having pushed through Congress large-scale programs for the production of all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- they are now rubbing their hands in anticipation of generous subsidies for new and far-reaching plans. The appetite of that department is truly insatiable. It is typical that, in connection with the drafting of the federal budget for fiscal 1985, which will soon be submitted for discussion by Congress, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has already submitted his draft of the next military budget, running to a total of $322.5 billion. This means only one thing: further escalation of military preparations and, consequently, further stepping up of the arms race.

In its striving to justify its reckless militarist course to the world public and the American people, the Reagan administration is deliberately, day by day, fanning the military hysteria and piling up mountains of slander against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But no matter how malicious the sowers of enmity and hatred may become, no matter how they may camouflage the aggressive and imperialist nature of their policy by referring to so-called "national security" interests, the truth will out.

The buildup of U.S. military potential is based upon pathological striving for world domination. Disregarding the interests of other states and peoples, the Reagan administration is striving to ensure dominant positions in the world for the United States. Implementing in practice a policy of "state terrorism," the present U.S. ruling clique is directly challenging all states which renounce interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples.

The additional billions requested by the Pentagon are meant for the further expansion of U.S. aggressive actions on a worldwide scale. Today it is Lebanon and Grenada, provocations against Nicaragua and other Central American countries. And tomorrow!....

The adventurous nature of such policies, especially in the nuclear age, is obvious to everyone. Not only are they a sinister threat to peace, they are also hopeless and doomed to failure.

RODINOV APPOINTED SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

LD310049 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Aleksey Rodinov the Soviet Union's ambassador to Canada, having relieved him of his duties of the USSR ambassador to Turkey.

Aleksey Rodinov was born in 1922. He graduated from the All-Union Financial and Economics Institute and the Higher Diplomatic School of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. He has been in the diplomatic career since 1964. The 1964-1966 he was the councellor-envoy of the Soviet Embassy in India, in 1966-1968 the Soviet ambassador to Burma, in 1968-1971 the minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation and member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, in 1971-1974 the Soviet Union's minister to Pakistan, and in 1974-1983 the Soviet Union's ambassador to Turkey.

Ambassador Yakovlev Transferred

PM011023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Canada in connection with his transfer to other work.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR OFFICIALLY RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

Meets With Ryzhov

PM281506 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] On 25 October USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov received P. Roberts, the newly appointed Canadian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his upcoming presentation of credentials.

Presents Credentials to Kuznetsov

PM281558 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Peter McLaren Roberts, Canada's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 26 October.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and P. Roberts, talks were held, in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC 'EXPANSIONISM' IN ASEAN SCORED

LD012217 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Bangkok November 1 TASS -- The selfish policy of the Japanese monopolies is a source of growing discontent in the member-countries of the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) including Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore. Representatives of that grouping pointed out at a meeting of business circles of ASEAN and Japan held here that South-East Asia is the main target of expansionism by Japanese capital. Last year alone, the Japanese invested more than 800 million dollars in the countries of the five. The sum total of direct Japanese capital investments in ASEAN has topped 10.5 billion dollars. The monopolies get three dollars in profit per each invested dollar, the local press points out.

Tokyo regards ASEAN, as before, to be a large commodity market, a source of cheap manpower and raw materials.

The Japanese corporations have deeply penetrated the economy of the member-countries of the association and captured control over whole branches of the local industry. In Thailand, for example, the newspaper BANGKOK WORLD points out, some 150 Japanese trade and industrial companies, almost a half of the foreign firms operating in the country, have settled.

At the meeting in Bangkok the demand rang out with fresh force that Tokyo put an end to the discriminatory trade policies. S. Unakul, secretary general of Thailand's national council for economic and social development, stressed the need for the speediest removal of artificial barriers in the way of the export of Japan of industrial products from the countries of the grouping. In widening its foreign trade expansion towards ASEAN, Tokyo uses every pretext for imposing restrictions on the import of products from that association. As a result, the deficit of the "five" in trade with Japan rapidly grows. This deficit will reach almost two billion dollars in Thailand alone, according to figures of the national council for trade.

The dominance of Japanese capital, the unequal character of Tokyo's trade and economic relations with ASEAN is conducive to a heightening of anti-Japanese feelings. Warnings are ringing out over more clearly against excessive economic dependence on Japan.

JAPAN VISIT OF U.S. MILITARY ARMS DELEGATES NOTED

LD011353 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 1 TASS -- A big American delegation including high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon and leading arms-producing concerns has arrived in Japan. Press reports say that the delegates will hold talks with the leading officials of the National Defense Agency and other governmental agencies of Japan concerning the exchange of military technology and will visit enterprises of the Japanese military industry.

This visit by a delegation of the U.S. military and industrial complex will inevitably lead to broader military-technical cooperation between the parties to the notorious Japanese-American security treaty, the newspaper AKAHATA stresses today.

KOHL, NAKASONE SUPPORT OF EUROMISSILES REPORTED

LD011246 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 1 TASS -- Japanese-West German talks began here today, with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG taking part.

The KYODO TSUSHIN News agency reports that a wide range of matters of bilateral relations and of the international situation, including the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, are being discussed at the talks.

Touching upon NATO's and the Pentagon's intentions to start deploying U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the FRG and other West European countries at the end of this year, Helmut Kohl has stated that a vigorous anti-nuclear movement has developed in West Germany and that opposition parties, too, are actively joining in the struggle against the realisation of the plans. He had to admit in this connection that the government, of which he is the head, is in an extremely complex position both in the international arena and inside the country.

Nevertheless the West German chancellor solidarized with the Reagan administration's obstructionist stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe by stating that Bonn would go to deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear systems in accordance with the NATO decision.

According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan stated full support for the course of Washington and of its NATO allies towards deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

REAGAN TO 'PRESSURE' JAPAN, ASEAN ON DEFENSE

LD012232 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Viktor Vladimir comments on the upcoming visits of United States President Ronald Reagan to Japan and South Korea.

The diplomatic efforts of the American Government in Asia are directed primarily at guaranteeing American military presence there. The coming Asian tour by President Reagan involves countries where this presence is especially visible. South Korea and Japan have a sufficiently big number of American military bases with the latest military weaponry, including nuclear carriers. The American 7th Fleet is home-based in Japan. The sphere of its action includes the Indian Ocean, as well as the Pacific. Japanese islands are also a link between the American airbases in Guam in the Pacific and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Everything Washington is doing now is proof of the growth of its imperial ambitions. At the ceremony of launching the battle ship New Jersey, President Reagan openly said that it was a necessity for the United States to dominate the seas. We must be able to control the air, the surface of the sea and the underwater, he said, to guarantee access to all the world's oceans.

In the Pacific, the United States continues to stake mostly on South Korea and Japan with which it has concluded military agreements. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine has said that during the upcoming tour President Reagan intends to confirm the commitments of the United States to keep its troops in South Korea. On Japan, the magazine predicted that the President will delicately pressure Japan to increase defense spending. This prediction is not groundless. Washington considers the annual 15 percent increase in Japan's military spending planned by Tokyo insufficient, because the Pentagon hopes to shift part of the functions of the 7th Fleet operating in the two oceans to the Japanese so-called Self-Defense Force. The force has been given the task of starting patrolling a 1,000 mile zone stretching from the Japanese islands to Southeast Asia.

This tactic was rehearsed during the latest Japanese-American military exercises. These questions were discussed by the United States defense secretary Caspar Weinberger, during his recent visit to Tokyo.

Washington would like ASEAN nations to play the same role as Japan and South Korea do. It has urged them to assume greater responsibility for defending American interests. The United States is persistently pushing ASEAN countries to militarize and encouraging such spheres of cooperation inside the association as the coordination of military plans, the coordination of practical steps (?of) the armed forces and the introduction of common standards in armaments and military hardware.

The Indian weekly LINK has said that the staking on nuclear instruments of intimidation has become a new feature of President Reagan's policy in Southeast Asia. The United States is building up these weapons through supplying the 7th Fleet with new crusie missiles and nuclear submarines and creating additional military-strategic bridgeheads in the region. For this purpose a large-scale campaign to brainwash the public in ASEAN countries is being conducted. The head of the American Administration was supposed to take part in this campaign but the recent stormy anti-American actions in the Philippines forced President Reagan to cancel his visit to the Philippines and also to Thailand and Indonesia.

The United States Administration is seeking various pretexts to step up military presence thousands of kilometers away from North America. It pursues this policy in all parts of the world. Speaking of Europe, the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has said in an interview with the daily PRAVDA that the United States is trying to guarantee superiority there. The same can be said of the situation in Asia, where American bridgeheads are being built for direct armed interference in any country, rejecting Washington's pressure. President Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea should be viewed in the context of the military preparations by the United States.

KAL INVESTIGATING COMMISSION MEETING HELD

LD011643 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Moscow -- A commission investigating the circumstances of a provocative violation of the Soviet Union's air space by a South Korean plane last September 1 held a regular meeting here.

The commission examined the materials of the investigation carried out in compliance with the Soviet legislation, the International Civil Aviation Convention Provisions, and the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) standards, in effect in the USSR.

AFGHAN MILITIA 'SUCCESSFUL OPERATION' REPORTED

LD301501 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Kabul October 30 TASS -- Sarandoy (popular militia) units in Afghanistan have carried out another successful operation against the counter-revolutionary rabble, routing a major gang which terrorised the local population in Herat province in a bid to hinder revolutionary changes there.

BAKHTAR news agency reported that seized from the bandits was a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition which are generously supplied to counter-revolutionaries by the United States and other imperialist powers.

NEW INDIAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY KUZNETSOV

LD011419 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Sayid Nurun Hasan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, presented his credentials to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches by Comrade Kuznetsov and Nurun Hasan there was a warm, friendly conversation in which Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part.

U.S.-PAKISTANI INTELLIGENCE LINKS ALLEGED

LD311434 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- Pakistan has been turned into a springboard of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, from which subversive operations against Afghanistan and India are staged. This is the conclusion drawn by the Indian newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

According to the newspaper's information, the CIA established contacts with the Pakistani special services way back in the 50's and has since taken overall control of their activities. The overseas "specialists" immediately directed the effort to restructure the Pakistani intelligence service adapting it to their own needs. A spy school was opened, in particular, in Muri [spelling as received], which is to this day under full CIA control. A centre has been created in Chakral, close to Rawalpindi, for training saboteurs to be smuggled into neighboring states. Under the guidance of American instructors the recruited agents are studying a course of "spy sciences", such as the staging of terrorist and subversive acts and radio transmitter operation.

After the advent to power in the U.S. of the Reagan administration banking on the intensification of a secret war against soveriegn states which are not amenable to Washington, the intrigues by the U.S. agents and their Pakistani henchmen against Afghanistan and India have become more frequent. The AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA points out that on the spy maps of the CIA the territories of those countries are divided into zones. Each zone has a stationary agent of the Pakistani intelligence service thoroughly coordinating his activities with those of the agents from the U.S. special services. Special emphasis is put on the destabilization of the situation in countries neighboring on Pakistan, on provoking unrest and masterminding terrorist acts.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TALKS IN HANOI REPORTED

USSR, SRV Delegates Meet

PM011615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Cordiality and Complete Unity of Views"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Oct -- Talks were held here yesterday in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unity of views on all the issues discussed between the USSR party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and an SRV party and government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Participating in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.V. Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and B.N. Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SRV; on the Vietnamese side -- Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Le Khac, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV minister of foreign trade; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR; and Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the CPV Central Committee and first vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

The USSR party and government delegation reported on the Soviet people's purposeful work on improving developed socialism and implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, on the work in fulfilling the 1983 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole, and on the measures being implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, and disarmament.

The Vietnamese side pointed out that the great successes achieved by the Soviet people in communist building during the 66 years since the Great October victory graphically demonstrate the role of the Soviet Union as the bulwark of peace and reliable mainstay of all the planet's revolutionary, liberation forces. The implementation of the CPSU's program aims will contribute to the further strengthening of the might of the USSR and the entire socialist community.

The SRV party and government delegation reported on the Vietnamese people's creative labor and their successes in the cause of building socialism and defending the motherland.

The Soviet side made a high assessment of the Vietnamese working people's achievements in realizing the decisions of the Fifth CPV Congress and the Third and Fourth CPV Central Committee Plenums. It voiced the Soviet people's firm confidence that the Vietnamese people, who courageously defended their freedom, independence, and national sovereignty against the encroachments of imperialism and hegemonism, will successfully build a prosperous socialist Vietnam -- a reliable outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

Both delegations noted with profound satisfaction the successful onward development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the steady deepening and broadening of bilateral ties and cooperation in all spheres on the sound basis of the 3 November 1978 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. It was pointed out that the treaty has become a reliable factor in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and had a positive impact on the development of the situation on the Asian Continent.

The participants in the talks declared their mutual resolve to continue strengthening and developing in every possible way the unbreakable combat alliance of the CPSU and fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. The special importance of the meeting between Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and Le Duan, which serves as a powerful boost to the consistent strengthening of friendship and cohesion between the two parties and states, was emphasized in this connection.

In the course of discussing questions that arose during Yu.V. Andropov's meetings with Le Duan in December 1982 and July 1983, tasks of long-term Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation were examined. A long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV was discussed and agreed on. It provides, in particular, for the intensification of cooperation in leading sectors of the national economy, the improvement of coordination between the two countires' planning and economic organs, and the development of cooperation in training national cadres and in other spheres.

On behalf of the CPV and the government and people of Vietnam the SRV delegation expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their strong support and effective and disinterested assistance in the cause of socialist building.

Also participating in the talks were: On the Soviet side -- N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Ye.I. Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.A. Gridnev, chief of the secretariat of the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.S. Zaytsev, chief of a USSR foreign ministry department; on the Vietnamese side -- Le Danh, vice chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission, and Ta Huu Canh, chief of an SRV foreign ministry department.

The talks were continued in the afternoon.

During a discussion of urgent international problems the participants in the talks resolutely condemned the unprecedented buildup of war preparations by the United States and certain NATO countries and their intrigues aimed at wrecking the process of normalizing the situation in the world and kindling hotbeds of tension and conflicts. A scandalous illustration of the imperial ambitions and the aggressive, misanthropic policy of American imperialism is provided by its armed intervention in Grenada, its subversive actions against Nicaragua, its bloody crimes in Lebanon, and its gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

It was emphasized that there is now no more urgent task for the world's peoples than blocking the aggressive designs and actions of militarist forces, preventing a nuclear conflagration from flaring up, and preserving and strengthening the policy of detente. These aims are served by the initiatives advanced in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration and in the joint statement of the participants in the Moscoe meeting of the socialist countries' leading party and state figures and by the Soviet Union's numerous proposals. The USSR's new initiatives contained in Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions, which have just been published, provide graphic and convincing evidence of the constructive nature of its position.

The Vietnamese side voiced full support for the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 28 September this year.

The SRV evaluates highly the USSR's constructive proposals aimed at improving international relations and together with the other fraternal socialist countries resolutely approves the countermeasures that it is taking to maintain the equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries in the realm of nuclear arms, considering them an important factor in counteracting the imperialist policy of diktat and of fanning the danger of war.

Both sides condemned interference in the affairs of the Asian Continent by external forces above all the United States. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are resolute and consistent champions of turning Asia into a continent of peace and good-neighborliness. In this connection attention was drawn to the socialist countries' concrete proposals, which still retain their significance, for ensuring peace and security in the Asian region.

During a thorough exchange of opinions on questions relating to Southeast Asia it was emphasized that the hostile policy of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which are threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and the PRK, is the chief cause of the tense situation persisting here. To normalize the situation in Southeast Asia it is necessary, above all, to stop foreign interference in the internal affairs of the states of this region. The Soviet Union fully supports the SRV's peace-loving foreign policy course and the constructive proposals of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia and turing it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation and will assist their active efforts in that direction.

The Soviet delegation declared that the USSR welcomes the further strengthening of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK and the results of the conference of their top leaders which confirmed the policy of steadily developing the strong alliance of the three Indochina states. The close unity and cohesion of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are an important factor for peace and stability on the Asian Continent and in the world as a whole.

A Soviet-Vietnamese joint statement was adopted on the results of the talks and will be published in the press.

Hanoi, 29 Oct -- Today the Soviet party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum in the Vietnamese capital. The Soviet guests laid a wreath at the mausoleum. The wreath bore this inscription on a ribbon: "To Ho Chi Minh, great son of Vietnam and outstanding communist-internationalist, from the Soviet party and government delegation."

The delegation members visited the house where the eminent figure in the international communist and national liberation movement lived and worked. A museum has now been opened there. The emissaries from the land of the soviets left an inscription in the honored guests' book expressing admiration for the life exploits of the ardent Vietnamese revolutionary and communist who laid the cornerstone for the foundations of the great edifice of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Then the delegation headed for the city of Hoa Binh, where the biggest hydroelectric power complex in Southeast Asia is being constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. Cordial talks were held with the leaders and engineers, who told the guests about progress in constructing the 2 million-kilowatt hydroengineering complex. The Vietnamese construction workers expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their tremendous, disinterested assistance in constructing the very important SRV power project.

The guests inspected the dam, the left-bank bypass channel, and the central load-dispatching point and visited the camp housing Soviet specialists fulfilling their international duty in assisting the Vietnamese friends to develop the economy.

Delegation head G.A. Aliyev expressed gratitude to the Soviet and Vietnamese construction workers for successfully fulfilling the targets and schedules for construction of the hydroelectric power station and for the warm welcome.

He congratulated the collective on the coming festival -- the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- and wished the Vietnamese construction workers and engineers and the Soviet specialists great labor successes in fulfilling the construction program for the hydroengineering complex and in commissioning its projects on schedule.

The meetings and talks between the delegation members and the hydroengineering complex construction workers took place under the sign of the unbreakable friendship and fraternal solidarity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam.

Report on To Huu Speech

PM021003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festival of the Brother Peoples: Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 31 Oct -- A ceremonial meeting was held here today to mark the 5th anniversary of the USSR-SRV Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The meeting in the Ba Dinh Hall was attended by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and other leaders of Vietnam's Communist Party and Government.

Opening the meeting, Pham Van Dong stressed the historic significance of the USSR-SRV Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, signed 5 years ago.

The Soviet party and government delegation's visit to Vietnam, he noted, coincides with two noteworthy dates: the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 5th anniversary of the SRV-USSR Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. The envoys from the land of the soviets brought warm feelings of friendship, socialist internationalism, and fraternal solidarity, which encompass the relations between our countries.

The USSR does all it can to preserve peace in the world. At the same time American imperialism commits more and more new crimes, as evidenced by its impudent aggression in Grenada.

All this increasingly confirms the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives and makes it incumbent on us to struggle more actively to preserve peace.

The SRV head of government expressed the determination of Vietnamese communists and the Vietnamese people to persistently implement important revolutionary tasks -- to successfully build socialism, reliably defend the socialist fatherland, and make more effective use of the Soviet Union's tremendous, valuable assistance. He wished the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, noteworthy successes in building communism and in the cause of defending peace throughout the world.

To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, in his speech expressed sincere, deep gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people for their feelings of sympathy and their tremendous support and effective assistance.

In the light of the decisions of the Fifth CPV Congress and its Central Committee plenum, he said, the people of Vietnam are selflessly overcoming all difficulties and continuing to secure important victories in transforming and developing the economy and culture and in the cause of defending the motherland and fulfilling their international duty. The competition in honor of the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty yielded splendid results. Guided by long-term interests, the Vietnamese people are making great efforts to gradually implement industralization and create the material and technical base needed for building socialism.

The speaker noted the deterioration in the international situation. American imperialism, acting in unison with other forces of reaction, he stated, is making desperate attempts to retain lost positions, pursuing an arms race on an unprecedented scale, and brazenly coming out against the independence and sovereignty of peoples in all regions. The Reagan administration and the NATO countries, nurturing insane projects for securing military superiority, are seeking to implement plans for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which creates a serious threat to peace and stability on that continent and throughout the world and confronts mankind with the threat of nuclear war.

In this situation the defense of peace throughout the world becomes an urgent task for all the peoples. Along with many millions of peace-loving people on all continents, the Vietnamese people are fully determined to make a fitting contribution to the common struggle against imperialism's inflammatory plans and demand an end to the arms race and the preservation and strengthening of world peace. The communist party, government, and people of Vietnam express deep solidarity with the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, fully approve the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives, and warmly support the important 28 September statement by Yu. V. Andropov and his recent answers to PRAVDA's questions, in which American imperialism's militarist course is resolutely condemned and which testify eloquently to the principled, responsible approach of the CPSU and the Soviet state to questions which concern the peoples' destiny and to the Soviet Union's sincere desire to lift the nuclear threat from Europe and the whole world.

We send warm fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist community countries, who are marching victoriously along the path of socialist building and steadily strengthening their decisive influence on the development of human society. We express a special joy in connection with the steady strengthening and growth of the international prestige of the PRK under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party. The PRK Government is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The cohesion of the three Indochinese countries and their solidarity with the Soviet Union are a decisive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese poeple declare their combat solidarity with and resolute support for the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua in their courageous struggle against U.S. interference and for independence and national sovereignty, the people of El Salvador, who are fighting heroically for freedom, and the people of Afghanistan, who are rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism and international reaction.

We resolutely condemn the recent cynical aggression by American imperialism against Grenada and resolutely demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately cease aggressive operations and entirely withdraw all troops from Grenada's territory, so that the people of that country may decide their own destiny.

The SRV, together with Laos and the PRK, resolutely oppose the policy of the Beijing ruling circles, who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, encroach on the sovereignty and security of countries in the region and undermine good-neighborly relations between the states of Indochina and ASEAN.

We consistently seek to resolve all issues between the two groups of countries through dialogue and to promote the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Our people value the traditional relations of friendship with the Chinese people, which accords with mutual interests as well as the interests of peace and stability in Asia and the world. The SRV struggles persistently for the normalization of relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries and the visit of the USSR party and government delegation to the SRV have created a splendid atmosphere of fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese friendship during these days. The delegation's meetings and talks with our country's party and state leaders and meetings with representatives of various strata of the population have demonstrated the unity and complete trust between our parties, governments, and peoples. There is no doubt that the remarkable success of the present visit to Vietnam by the Soviet party and government delegation will be an important contribution to the cause of strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR.

In conclusion To Huu sent to the Soviet Communists, the Government and people of the fraternal Soviet Union, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov personally warm greetings and deep gratitude from Vietnam's Communists and all the Vietnamese people.

Aliyev Addresses Meeting

PM011700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festival of the Brother Peoples: Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Meeting": report on speech by Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Politburo member, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet party and government delegation, at a 31 October meeting in Hanoi held in his honor]

[Text] Hanoi Oct 31 -- G.A. Aliyev delivered a speech at the meeting, and was warmly greeted by those present. He said:

In these days, we are celebrating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. We are celebrating it as a great, common festival of our two countries. This meeting is a brilliant demonstration of the unshakeable friendship between our two parties and our two peoples.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Comrade Yuriy V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and on behalf of the entire Soviet people, I would like to extend our warmest fraternal greetings to you who are present at this meeting and, through you, to all communists and other citizens of Socialist Vietnam.

We are jointly building the palace of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship on firm and well-tested foundations. These are the common basic objectives and interests of our two peoples, the single Marxist-Leninist ideology, the lofty principles of socialist internationalism and the consistent and well-defined line of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on consolidating and strengthening our cooperation.

The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has enhanced our bilateral relations to a new, substantial level and confirmed the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples' determination to live according to the laws of socialist internationalism and join hands in building socialism and communism. This treaty has also effectively accelerated the broadening of the fruitful Soviet-Vietnamese relations in all spheres, political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural.

The thorough realization of the treaty has considerably contributed to the building of the material and technical bases of socialism in Vietnam and the improvement of the Vietnamese working people's life. In a word, this treaty has been efficiently serving the consolidation of solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and conforms to the basic interests of our two peoples.

Our friendship stems from the greatest event in the world history, namely, the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] carried out by the working class and other labouring people in Russia under the leadership of the Bolshevik party headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the talented ideologist and revolutionary. The success of the October Revolution has ushered in a new historical era, that of transition from capitalism to socialism, and has blazed a new trail which hundreds of millions of people are following and which the whole mankind will follow in the future.

The GOSR has had a strong impact on the situation in all continents, including your country. Lenin predicted that the struggle of nations to free themselves from the fetters of imperialism not only have a national and democratic content but also will "turn against capitalism and imperialism..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 44, p 38). His talented prediction has come true in Vietnam. Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding revolutionary of the Leninist school and a great friend of the Soviet Union, said that the Vietnamese people understood clearly that the Vietnamese revolution is very much indebted to the glorious October Revolution and the great Soviet Union.

The working people in our country are welcoming the 66th anniversary of the GOSR with great achievements on all fronts of communist construction. We are gratified to see with our own eyes that together with the Soviet people, the working people of Socialist Vietnam are celebrating it also as an important and great festival of their own.

We are deeply moved by the fine words spoken at this forum today about the GOSR, the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Dear Vietnamese comrades, we sincerely thank you for your fine words.

The Soviet people, who have set an example of heroism for the world in the struggle for honor and the motherland's independence and the defense of socialism's gains, know how to value the heroism of peoples fighting for a just cause. Your courageous struggle for liberation from colonial domination and against the brutal aggression by U.S. imperialism enjoyed warm support from our heart. The Soviet people's loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism found a clear expression in their unconditional and persistent support for Vietnam's struggle and their all-sided assistance to it in defeating the foreign intervention and achieving national reunification.

The herosim and undaunted will of the Vietnamese people who were effectively assisted by the socialist countries and supported by all progressive forces have brought their struggle to glorious victory. Socialism has been firmly established in the whole of Vietnam. Those attempting to blot the reunified and Socialist Vietnam out of the world political map should not forget this historic lesson.

Our Soviet people greatly rejoice at your achievements in peaceful construction and in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress. We know very well that you have made tremendous efforts in all fields of life of your country, in economy and culture. Dear comrades, the fact that a Vietnamese citizen has joined the glorious contingent of cosmonauts of fraternal countries is of far-reaching significance.

Vietnam is an active and respected member of the socialist community. It has established multi-faceted and effective relations with fraternal countries, and is an equal member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

The prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam among the nations already liberated from colonial rule, among the Nonaligned Movement and in the world political life is higher than ever before.

Naturally, you still have many difficulties. The legacy of the colonialist rule, the prolonged war of aggression by imperialists and their henchmen, the economic backwardness legated by the past, have their effects. But the correct line worked out by the Communist Party of Vietnam, representative of the people's aspiration, is a firm guarantee for the advance to socialism. The Vietnamese people know well that their future and happiness are decided by themselves, and no difficulties could subdue them, a nation absolutely loyal to the cause of national independence and socialism.

We are very glad to see that the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is constantly consolidating and becoming more and more diversified. At present, when the efforts of the communists and all the Vietnamese working people are focused on the construction of material bases of socialism, the economic cooperation between our two countries is of prime importance. This cooperation covers many fields: energy, communications, and transport, metallurgy and agriculture, chemcials and engineering. With Soviet assistance, major projects are being built to accelerate economic development in Vietnam. [sentence as received] They are the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Thang Long Bridge, the oil-gas joint venture, coal mines, and many other industrial, agricultural and scientific projects.

We are convinced that the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is promising. Life has shown that it is now necessary to build this cooperation on a long term basis and assume more effective forms of economic relations. This will make our cooperation clearly purposeful and more stable and allow us to solve greater tasks.

Let me say frankly that in helping Vietnam develop its economy, the Sovet people have to share with you even things they are also needing. We consider this our honor and our international duty because we proceed from our duty to help you fruitfully solve your tasks of rapidly developing your country's economy, society and culture and improving the Vietnamese working people's life as have been laid down by the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam as the central task of the party political line.

Dear friends, we sincerely wish you success in implementing everything you have set out.

The foundation of the friendship between our two peoples, between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and its soul is the militant alliance between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam. Close comradely relations have bound our two parties. The exchange of experiences in building a new life, the cooperation in ideological work and in party organization, and the coordination of actions on the international arena, have become the norm in relations between the CPSU and the CPV.

The meetings between Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, are of a paramount significance. At these meetings, all the principled issues of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations are considered and solved, and the general fabric of our cooperation is regulated. I would add that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government is paying great attention to the development of the Soviet-Vientamese relations. We have done, are doing, and will do all in our power to ensure that the internationalist cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and the tried and tested Soviet-Vietnamese friendship will strengthen and flourish.

During our visit to your country, we have better understood your great concern with life in our country and the historical experiences and activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. On this occasion, I would like to tell you about life in the Soviet land, the deeds of the Soviet communists and the entire people in he USSR as well as about the problems we are tackling...

Closely uniting around their party and the party Central Committee headed by Comrade-secretary Yu.V. Andropov, the Soviet people unanimously support the party's Leninist political line embodied in the resolutions adopted at the 26th Party Congress as well as at the plenums of the party Central Committee in November 1982 and June 1983.

The Soviet communists and working people are concentrating their efforts on fulfilling great and complex tasks with a view to perfecting developed socialism in the Soviet Union. But we already have all that is necessary, i.e., a powerful economy, a clearly defined and well-tested political line based on scientific foundations. We have experienced and qualified cadres ideologically, politically, ethically and professionally.

Now, paramount importance is attached to specific organizational and ideological works, the development and perfection of which has been particularly stressed at the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in November 1982 and June 1983 and constitutes a key direction for the activities of the party, soviet and managerial committees as well as all social organizations and working collectives in our country.

At present no task is more important than strengthening the sense of organization of the Soviet people and educating them to struggle actively and resolutely for the communist labour organization lies in its being "based more and more on the self-imposed and voluntary discipline of the working people themselves..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 39, p 14).

The fundamental step in all the work of perfecting the developed socialist system is economy. At present, we are carrying out the task of basically increasing productivity and production efficiency on the basis of the intensive development of the whole economy. This requires changes in planning, production management and economic structure. Our party is taking practical measures in this sense.

One other important approach of ours in this sphere is to ensure a qualitative change in the productivity of our country without which we cannot combine the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the superiority of the socialist system. We are discharging the major task of manufacturing the machines and appliances and devising new production systems which will decide the physionomy of the material and technical base of our economy in the near future. It is the question of automation of production, widespread introduction of computers and robots, the latest atomic reactors, development of the biological industry, and other branches of the economy that would enable us to further develop our economic potentials and further improve the working conditions of millions of people.

The lofty goal of the economic line of the CPSU and of all our efforts in the economic field is to improve the living standard and raise the welfare benefits of the Soviet people. We have done a lot in this field and are continuing our efforts. This is manifest in the major resolutions adopted recently by the CPSU including the working out and strict implementation of the food program, the measures aimed at continuing the development of health work, physical culture and sports, culture, expansion of the commodities industries and service industries. Preparations are underway for the reform of general, and vocational and technical education. A long-term program to improve substantially the consumer goods industries and services has also begun.

Everybody knows that no plans and resolutions can become effective unless they are approved by the people, and their implementation is considered by millions of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals to be their own cause. The party's line, the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and of the subsequent plenums of the party C.C. as well as all activities of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Yu. Andropov are enjoying complete approval and support from the entire Soviet people. They are being realized through thousands and thousands of big and small deeds.

Half of our five-year plan period has elapsed, and the third year of the plan is nearing its end. During that time, we have done many things. The Soviet economic potentials -- the basis of the dynamic development of the whole social structure -- continue to increase the quotas for national economic development, including the most important ones such as on labour productivity and total industrial output, have been raised. At the same time bottlenecks and unresolved problems have their effects in our economy's forward movement. Soviet people are working with a high spirit of organization and a high sense of responsibility for the great cause of communist construction.

We are living in a turbulent era. The international situation has become more and more tense. The Reagan administration and its allies in the NATO have unabashedly declared that their main target is to regain the dominant positions of imperialism and capitalism in the world, In their view, there is no place on earth for the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and real socialism. The aggressive nature of imperialism, especially all U.S. imperialism, and the adventurous schemes of the most bellicose forces blinded by anti-Sovietism and anti-communism are posing a serious danger to the whole mankind.

In fact, it is the United States and no one else who is stepping up the arms race in an attempt to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

It is the United States who initiated and is actively pursuing an arbitrary policy of hegemonism, strengthening and dividing areas of influence, provoking armed conflicts and creating hotbeds of tension.

Obviously, the U.S. authorities who don the garb of the "international gendarme" are abetting the most reactionary regimes in southern Africa, Central America, the Near East and Asia, and unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of many sovereign countries.

And finally, it is a fact that Washington is propagating militarist hysteria, trying to instill in people the monstrous idea that a nuclear war is permissible and at the same time doing everything to discredit antiwar movements and block any initiatives and proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and improving the international atmosphere.

The killing by American soldiers of peaceful citizens in Lebanon, the bandit invasion of sovereign Grenada, aggressive intrigues using armed mercenaries in Nicaragua -- that is the list of the Reagan administration's misdeeds perpetrated literally in the last few months.

This is eloquent evidence of the increasing militarism in the foreign policy of Washington, posing a serious danger to world peace.

At this serious point of time, the countries in the socialist community are upholding the banner of peace. Nowadays, realist socialism is the biggest and most fundamental factor to check the hands of aggressive imperialism and other warlike forces. The Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other member countries of the socialist community are determined to frustrate the U.S. militaristic foreign policy, preserve peace, prevent a nuclear war, reduce the military and strategic confrontation and oppose the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Many initiatives of the Soviet Union and other European countries in the socialist community, including the political statement of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty meeting in Prague, the joint statement of party and state leaders of socialist countries meeting in Moscow, are all directed at this most urgent and important goal. The statement of the heads of governments of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) and the communique of the recent session of the committee of foreign ministers and defense ministers of the member countries in the Warsaw Treaty have drawn warm response worldwide.

Our principled stand imbued with a high sense responsibility, regarding the world's destiny has been concretely manifested in the statement of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. This statement contains well-defined solutions to questions of concern of all nations. It exposes the U.S. militarist and adventurist policy, duly rebuffs Reagan's crude attacks against the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and realist socialism. This statement which has been warmly welcomed by world opinion is the most important event in the present international life. It serves to consolidate the stand of the peace and progressive forces.

Unless Washington heeds the voice of reason the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries will have to take necessary retaliatory measures. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed: Nobody should interpret the Soviet Union's goodwill and its aspiration to reach an agreement as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will give a due riposte to all schemes of breaking the existing strategic-military balance. The Soviet Union will match its words with deeds."

The recent Soviet announcement of its retaliatory measures in the event of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is a concrete step in this sense.

The Soviet state, at the same time, will continue its efforts in the political and diplomatic fields to ward off the danger of a nuclear war in Europe. The proposals made by Yu.V. Andropov in the interview with the paper PRAVDA encompass all that is necessary for an acceptable solution to these urgent questions without prejudicing any side.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam are completely unanimous on fundamental questions in international relations. Our activities are being directed at the common purpose -- to defend world peace and international security and check the arms race. The Soviet people express sincere thanks to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam for their high appreciation of the Soviet Union's efforts to maintain world peace on this planet.

We firmly believe that the present anticommunist hysteria and bellicose reaction's frenzied plans will be overturned by historical development, just as all past attempts by international imperialism to destroy socialism were overturned.

The aggressive schemes of Washington and its accomplices are also manifested in the region where your country is. The United States has brazenly made the Far East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific their so-called "region of vital interests." The constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries aim to turn Asia into a continent of peace and cooperation. On the contrary, the U.S. Administration is pursuing dangerous militarist policy against the countries in this region, interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, causing tensions between the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea on the one side and the ASEAN countries on the other. Their activities cannot but cause concern to everybody.

The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive proposals of the SRV to normalize its relations with China and all efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs of countries in the region and the renunciation of attempts to impose someone else's will on them.

We are convinced that the unity and cohesion of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are decisive factors to ensure success for their socialist construction.

On relations with China, the Soviet Union, now as before, always adhered to the principled line of the 26th CPSU Congress. Of course, the Soviet Union and China differ considerably in their positions regarding a number of international issues and their relations with certain countries. We have always held that improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations will be beneficial to both the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and will help ease the international tension. Certainly, this process should in no way be inimical to the interests of our friends and allies. As Comrade Yuriy V. Andropov has stated: We consider that the Soviet-Chinese relations should be so built as not to harm other countries. We expect a similar attitude from China. The growth of the socialist countries' might and the increasing influence of our foreign policy are decisive to the progress of the human race. The conference of the party leaders of fraternal socialist countries this year has unanimously concluded that in the present situation, a further consolidation of the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries is of prime importance.

Our world socialist system has been founded firmly on the earth. The Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America represent the most advanced social system to which the future will belong.

Loyal to their Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are determined to strengthen and develop their fraternal relations for ever. This determination found clear expression in the recent meetings between Comrade Yuriy V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. We are firmly convinced that the future generations will safeguard and develop the excellent results of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

We express deep gratitude to you and all our Vietnamese friends for the great respect and attention displayed toward the USSR party and government delegation and for your fraternal feelings toward the Soviet people.

We have felt this in every step of our stay in your beautiful land.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev proposed toasts to the indestructible cohesion and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV, the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam, and to the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching and peace on our planet.

On behalf of the Soviet party and Government delegation he presented the CPV Central Committee and SRV Government with a commemorative gift -- a china bas-relief of V.I. Lenin.

The meeting took place under the sign of the indestructible friendship and solidarity of the CPSU and CPV and the fraternal unity of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

HONECKER ON EUROMISSILES, GDR-FRG RELATIONS

LD012246 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 1 TASS -- The estimation of the state of affairs at Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe is given in answers of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov. In his answers Yuriy Andropov set forth the new important elements of the USSR's stand, aimed at ensuring the constructive course of the negotiations, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker in an interview to the West German magazine STERN. A summary of the interview was distributed by the ADN news agency today.

Erich Honecker emphasised that the impasse, that arose at the negotiations in Geneva, has been caused by the unrealistic, one-sided stand of the United States which stubbornly conducts the course of deploying its new missiles in Europe. Meanwhile the Soviet Union, displaying flexibility, continues advocating attainment of the accord on the basis of preservation of the correlation of forces, existing in Europe, that is non-deployment of new American missiles. Thereby the USSR is making an important contribution for results still to be achieved at the Geneva negotiations.

Of principled significance is Yuriy Andropov's statement that the appearance of new American missiles in Western Europe will make impossible continuation of the current Geneva negotiations. On the other hand, Geneva negotiations can be continued, if the United States does not get down to actual deployment of missiles. This coincides with our opinion that in the interests of mankind it is better to continue negotiations than to "have additional armament," said Erich Honecker.

Answering the question on what concrete consequences deployment of American "Pershing-2" missiles would have for GDR-FRG relations, the GDR leader said that he proceeds from the fact that agreement is possible as long as deployment of American systems of weapons in Western Europe has not begun. We support the opinion that in the interests of mankind it is better to continue negotiations than to deploy missiles.

In case of further aggravation of the international situation, Erich Honecker said, one should not expect development of relations between the GDR and FRG which are not fully normal now.

It is now obvious that deployment of new American first-strike weapons near our frontiers impels our alliance to carry out the necessary political and military counter-steps and also relevent preparations. As is clear from the report of the GDR National Defence Council dated October 24, 1983, they are already being taken. Undoubtedly, military equilibrium, necessary for preservation of peace, will by no means be changed in U.S. favour. Therefore it would be better to give up deployment of missiles in the West.

To prevent a new round in the nuclear arms race is the most important task in our foreign policy activities, said the GDR leader. Therefore, in the relations with the FRG, too, we proceed from the principle of development of peaceful cooperation with mutual benefit. In Europe, in conditions of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and undiminished security for all, it is possible to do much that would be in the interests of the peoples.

HONECKER DISCUSSES MISSILES WITH FRG 'GREENS'

LD011147 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 1 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic resolutely opposes the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles, which would bring about a new round of the arms race. The point at issue is the first-strike weapons, with the help of of which NATO strives to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty, said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker. He received a delegation of the "Green" Party of West Germany to exchange views on the topical problems connected with the preservation of peace.

The GDR and its allies seek to achieve agreements which would lessen the danger for the world to slide down to a nuclear catastrophe. The GDR comes out for the continuation of the talks instead of the deployment of missiles. If the U.S. and its NATO allies pay no heed to all the warnings and constructive proposals, a new situation will emerge, and those who stake on the policy "from the position of strength", contrary to common sense, will be responsible for it. The superiority of advocates of the confrontation course will not be permitted, the GDR leader pointed out.

POLISH 'TURNCOATS' TRIED FOR BERNE EMBASSY RAID

PM011637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "They Got Their Desserts"]

[Text] Geneva -- (Krushchik) and his three accomplices appeared in the Lausanne courtroom with their heads arrogantly held high: You know, he said, we are fighters for another Poland, a Poland without communists, and that is why we do not recognize the authority of the Swiss court. That is also why we, he said, broke into the Polish Embassy in Berne in September of last year demanding sociopolitical changes in Poland.

But this insolent pose and the shouts from the dock during the court sittings in Lausanne just remained a pathetic farce calculated to arouse the courtroom's sympathy. The facts presented to the court stripped (Krushchik) and company of their aura of political martyrdom to show them in their full repulsiveness as primitive criminals who reckoned on making easy money on the bandwagon of the anti-Polish hysteria whipped up by bourgeois propoganda.

It was revealed that (Krushchik) himself had been imprisoned in Vienna on several occasions for sordid little dealings but had each time been unexpectedly pardoned by the Austrian courts. His companions' dossier was hardly snow-white either. One has to live somehow in a strange land was their guilty justification. Polish circles in Vienna were openly saying that (Krushchik) has powerful patrons overseas. In the summer of last year he left the Austrian capital and soon surfaced in neighboring Switzerland.

Clad in paratroopers' uniforms and carrying submachine guns and carbines, (Krushchik) and his accomplices called themselves an "army" and broke into the Polish Embassy in Berne. Concurrently journalists were conducting a special investigation into who, nonetheless, had put weapons into the hands of turncoats and had financed the marauding attack. During a "roundtable" discussion organized by Swiss radio, the experts were of the unanimous opinion that the style and methods of their actions clearly indicated that the attack could not have happened without the "benevolent" participation of the transatlantic knights of the "cloak and dagger."

Witnesses are appearing in court one after another. Journalists are obtaining new facts which prove that "army" of four fugitive Poles did not have a penny to its name and was not guided by any ideological considerations. The 80-year-old priest Jozef (Boshenskiy), whom the Swiss Government asked to find out what it was that (Krushchik) wanted, tells the court that (Krushchik) demanded a plane and 3 million francs from the Swiss...The way (Krushchik) exploded and deluged the priest with choice Polish swearwords was a spectacle to behold. But the abuse did not help. The Lausanne court rejected (Krushchik's) plea of "noble motives" and as a common criminal he and his accomplices were sentenced by the court to a long term of imprisonment.

...(Krushchik) and his gang were led out of the courtroom in handcuffs, dispelling yet another Western myth about the "fighters in white gloves" who demand that Poland be returned to its past.

USSR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT POLISH DEFENSE CONGRESS

LD020308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1103 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Shapovalov reports on the eighth congress of the National Defense League (LOK) which has ended in Warsaw. The head of the Soviet delegation, Colonel General A. Odintsov, first deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by the delegates, made a speech at the congress. He conveyed to the congress delegates cordial greetings from the members of the Soviet mass defense organization, and wished them further successes in their work on the military patriotic upbringing of young Poles in the interest of strengthening the defense of the country and the whole socialist community.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BELGRADE COUNTERPARTS

PM311359 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 39th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist aggressors, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent a congratulations telegram to Comrade Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee Presidium, and Comrade Bogdan Bogdanovich, chairman of the Belgrade City Assembly.

The telegram said: We send to you, to communists, and to all inhabitants of the Yugoslav capital cordial congratulations from Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, and our city's working people, on the 39th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist aggressors. Muscovites cherish the memory of the October days of 1944 when servicemen of the Soviet Army and Yugoslavia's National Liberation Army heroically fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy and liberated Belgrade.

This important event was a striking example of our combat cooperation and international solidarity -- an unforgettable page in the annals of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

We express the certainty that the friendly ties and cooperation between the USSR and SFRY capitals will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of our parties and states, as evidenced by the recent visit to Moscow by a delegation of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee. We wish you and the communists and working people of the SFRY capital successes in resolving the tasks of socialist building.

'EQUIPMENT' FOR CRUISE MISSILES DELIVERED TO UK

LD011559 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] London November 1 TASS -- Equipment for American cruise missiles have been delivered to the Greenham Common airbase in Berkshire. This was reported today by the ITV television company that showed it its news bulletin the landing of a giant "Galaxy" United States military transport plane at the base. The television company also noted the unusually strict "security measures" during this operation. The base is being guarded by some 1,000 paratroopers and numerous police detachments who have been brought there to cope with protest actions by organisations of peace champions.

As is known, the plans of the United States and its NATO allies to spiral the arms race cause the deep alarm of the British public. When this question was debated yesterday in the House of Commons representatives of the opposition stressed that the deployment of cruise missiles would jeopardise the security of the British people.

HEALEY SCORES U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN UK

LD011144 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] London November 1 TASS -- The deployment of cruise missiles will increase the danger of a nuclear attack and will obliterate even more the prospects of achieving disarmament. This was stated at the House of Commons of the British Parliament Monday by the representatives of the Labour opposition on foreign policy Denis Healey. He especially stressed that for the first time deployed on the British territory would be the missiles whose launching the government would not be able to prevent.

The Labour deputy categorically rejected Washington's allegations to the effect that NATO's plans are brought about by the need to restore the balance of nuclear forces between the East and the West. Both sides have admitted that there exists an approximate global parity of forces, he pointed out. The Labour deputy ridiculed the assurances of the British defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, that the cruise missiles will not be launched without Britain's consent. After the developments in Grenada, Britain can no longer be satisfied with the agreements existing with the U.S., he underlined.

It would be a tragic mistake to believe that the Soviet Union would make any concessions after the deployment of the missiles, Denis Healey went on to say. Moreover, the USSR has already made important concessions, and it would be sheer madness not to hold talks on the limitation of nuclear armament in Europe on the basis of the Soviet proposeals, he pointed out. However, the Defense Secretary of Britain, M. Heseltine, who spoke in the the debate, reiterated the allegiance of the Thatcher government to the implementation of NATO's plans. The Conservatives who have an absolute majority in the House of Commons have managed to enlist the support for the resolution on the deployment of 160 cruise missiles in Britain.

GENSCHER IGNORES 'INCESSANT REARMAMENT' OF NATO

LD012154 Moscow TASS in English GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- By Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military writer: Latterly, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been vying with U.S. President Ronald Reagan for leadership in making absurd remarks concerning the balance of nuclear arms in Europe.

Addressing a news conference in Bonn, Mr Genscher touched on the problem of a nuclear freeze in Europe. He maintained among other things that the members of the North Atlantic alliance have for four years already been observing a moratorium on the deployment of new missiles in Europe.

Apropos of this "moratorium", France, West Germany's closest neighbor, only recently launched and is ready to put into service the sixth submarine armed with 16 nuclear missiles. Moreover, France is working to fit out its submarine force with new M-4 missiles armed with six nuclear warheads each. The range of those submarine-based ballistic missiles is to be extended to reach 4,000 kilometers.

The French command re-armed the land component of its nuclear triad, too, having replaced 18 obsolete S-2 missiles with S-3 missiles, carrying one-megaton warheads each.

France announced its plans to increase by seven and half times the number of nuclear warheads on its delivery vehicles by the early 1990s. The effort to put these plans into effect is already under way. Claude Cheysson, France's external affairs minister, maintains that the new French missiles are in no way inferior to U.S. Pershing-2s, and will be able to carry out similar tasks.

Now as regards Britain's submarine force. 48 (out of 44) old Polaris-3T submarine-based ballistic missiles were replaced with Polaris-3TK missiles featuring enhanced accuracy and range. Apart from that, each of the 64 Polaris missiles is to receive new 'Chevaline' warheads which make it possible to double the number of targets hit. And lastly, the government of Margaret Thatcher has announced its plans to equip Great Britain's submarine fleet with U.S. Trident 2 missiles capable of hitting missile silos.

Besides, recent years saw a substantial modernisation of NATO's aviation. Americans used up nearly the entire Latin alphabet for designating different modifications of their F-type combat planes.

If all this is called "moratorium" on medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, what is the arms race then?

In his latest speech Hans-Dietrich Genscher ignores the incessant re-armament effort of NATO countries. He sees only one aim in front of himself -- to ensure under all circumstances the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, first and foremost, in West Germany -- a move with a destabilizing effect. Hans-Dietrich Genscher keeps saying that Bonn is ready to site the new medium-range systems in compliance with the schedule drawn up by the Pentagon.

He is trying to camouflage this obviously dangerous policy by sweet talks about a "stable climate in relations between the East and the West", "positive prospects" for the development of relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

This, however, is not exactly the case. The stationing of the new U.S. missiles in West Germany would sharply raise the level of military confrontation in Europe, and undermine the spirit and the letter of the Moscow treaty and a series of other agreements between the Soviet Union and West Germany -- documents which laid down the groundwork for the process of promoting mutual understanding and trust between the two countries in the 1970s.

The deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe would compel the Soviet Union to take necessary political and military counter measures, and corresponding preparations.

There is no doubt that the military balance, indispensable for preserving peace, would never be allowed to tilt in favor of the United States. It would therefore be better to renounce the deployment of missiles in the West, the leader of the GDR, Erich Honecker emphasised in an interview with the magazine STERN.

And one cannot but agree with this conclusion.

U.S.-SPANISH 'CRISEX-83' MANEUVERS BEGIN

LD011414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Today combined Hispano-American maneuvers under the code name "Crisex-83" begin today in southwest Spain and the western Mediterranean. Large-scale military operations have been planned. As a Spanish Defense Ministry communique notes, the maneuvers are conducted in accordance with the terms of the Spanish-U.S. agreement on friendship, defense and cooperation. This document serves Washington as an important instrument in drawing Madrid further into the NATO orbit.

GREEK PARLIAMENT DEBATES ACCORD ON U.S. BASES

LD012041 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Athens November 1 TASS -- A three-day debate has opened in Parliament of Greece on the question of ratification of the Greek-American agreement on the use of the U.S. military bases in Greece's territory. Under the agreement concluded for a term of five years, seventeen months after it expires the USA will start dismantling its military bases in Greece and evacuating their personnel. The signing of the document was preceded by almost nine months of talks, in whose course Washington repeatedly used the tactics of direct pressure to bear on the Greek side to force on it the American terms.

Addressing the Parliament on behalf of the government, A. Kazazis [spelling as received], a deputy from the ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) party, was trying to picture the agreement with the USA as a "victory", an important milestone in the contemporary history of Greece." He said that this document is an "agreement on dismantling the bases."

In the course of the debate the Communist Party of Greece again criticized the agreement with the USA and declared against its ratification. Despite a number of terms favourable for Greece, which are contained in that document, the bases remain on the Greek soil, the Communists noted. "The agreement enables the Americans to perserve the bases until at least the year of 1990, or even longer, should they wish so," A. Abateilos [spelling as received], a deputy from the Communist Party, stressed. He declared for cancelling the agreement, immediate dismantling of the U.S. bases in the territory of Greece and the holding of a national referendum on that issue.

At the present time there are four major U.S. military bases in the country and nearly twenty smaller American military facilities with a total personnel of almost 4,000 U.S. servicemen.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS 24-29 OCT

FM011646 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A French Communist Party delegation, headed by C. Billard, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, was in Moscow 24-29 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee in order to familiarize itself with the CPSU's economic policy.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the AUCCTU, and visited industrial enterprises of Moscow and also the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA editorial office. The French Communists familiarized themselves with the CPSU's policy, aimed at improving production efficiency and labor productivity by measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress in industry and the development of socialist democracy at enterprises.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON ZAGLADIN VIEW OF FRENCH CP

FM311152 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Oct 83 p 48

[Patrick Jarreau commentary: "Certificate of Good Conduct"]

[Text] So Mr Vadim Zagladin has awarded the PCF [French Communist Party] a certificate of good conduct. The PCF's participation in the government is perfectly in keeping with communist principles, Mr Zagladin explained. At domestic level, he said, it is a "step forward"; at foreign level, relations between the PCF and CPSU are "excellent."

Mr Zagladin went so far as to say that [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais' visit to Moscow last July was "a very great success." He said that the criticism which he himself had expressed in a PRAVDA article shortly after Mr Marchais' visit on the Western communists' behavior in the Euromissiles affair did not relate to the PCF. At that time Mr Zagladin condemned the spread in Communist ranks of the idea that the responsibility for the threat of war is shared by the East and the West.

However, the incidents which occurred during Mr Marchais' visit to the Soviet capital were prompted by a TASS agency dispatch attributing to him a statement to the effect that the main responsibility rested with the deployment of the Pershing missiles, which had led the PCF secretary general to request and secure the cancellation of that dispatch.

Mr Zagladin strove to remove the impression created by those incidents. At the same time his observations on the left's domestic policy mark a clear change from an article in NOVOYE VREMYA last June in which Mr Boris Ponomarev, chief of the CPSU Foreign Section, had been much more cutting about the action of the PS [Socialist Party of France] and its communist ally.

The remarks made by Mr Zagladin might corroborate the PCF leadership's remarks on the differences which allegedly divide the Soviet officials in their assessment of the French situation and the communists' policy.

Mr. Zagladin's statements may also bear witness to a change justified by what the Soviet Union might stand to gain at the present time from the second component of the French majority defending Moscow's positions in the East-West confrontation at a time when Mr Francois Mitterrand is showing himself to be more intransigent. Mr Zagladin, who was due to head the Soviet delegation to the PS congress at the end of this week, said that that job will be carried out by a lower-ranking leadership member.

Another factor which might explain the Soviet attitude may be found in a previous visit which Mr Zagladin made to Paris around 10 days ago in a discreet and apparently hasty manner. The Soviet leader was merely prepared to say that he had met with "two friends" on that occasion -- Mr Marchais and communist businessman Mr Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, managing director of Interagra, who is an expert on communist relations with the eastern-bloc countries and who is often thought to act as an interpreter of Soviet intentions for the benefit of the PCF and some French politicians.

JOSPIN, MAUROY REMARKS TO FSP CONGRESS OUTLINED

LD292343 Moscow TASS in English 2313 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bourg-en-Bresse October 29 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Oleg Karasev:

The congress of the French Socialist Party is continuing its work here. Many delegates, in their statements, while positively assessing the social and economic changes that have been carried out by the left-wing government, draw attention to the weakening of the position of left-wing forces of late.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, addressing the congress, acknowledged that according to public opinion polls and results of by-elections, the country's population is opposed to the government's "austere economy" policy. Parts of the voters, usually supporting the left forces, he said, turned away from them, because no essential changes occurred in their plight.

On foreign policy problems, Lionel Jospin pointed to a sharp aggravation of the international situation fraught with grave consequences. He denounced the United States' intervention in Grenada and Washington's policies in Latin America and southern Africa. At the same time, he justified France's actions in Chad and Lebanon.

The FSP first secretary made several attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist states, claiming, in particular, that the USSR possesses a "threatening superiority" in nuclear armaments. He repeated the known position of France which is opposed to including its nuclear missile forces in the overall balance of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France, concentrating his statement on foreign policy matters, has stressed that world tensions have sharply escalated. He came out in favour of continuing the West-East dialogue.

At the same time, Pierre Mauroy backed the U.S. and NATO position on the deployment of American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe and did not even deem it necessary to touch on the issue of France and Britain having nuclear missile potentials. He reaffirmed France's allied commitments within NATO.

While recognising the justice of the Western European public's concern over Washington's plans on nuclear "re-armament" of Europe, Pierre Mauroy tried to present the mass anti-missile movement as "not corresponding to the objectives" of defence of peace.

On the United States' aggression against Grenada, the French prime minister denounced Washington's actions as an "unacceptable invasion."

KOSOLAPOV AT FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD282334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] In Bourg-en-Bresse, administrative center of the Department of Ain, another congress of the French Socialist Party opened today. It is attended by representatives of foreign political parties including a CPSU delegation led by Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST. The congress will last 3 days.

TALKS WITH BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION HELD

LD291204 Moscow TASS in English 0143 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- We are pleased with a good state of our commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union and believe that there are good opportunities for their further development, Robert Guillot-Pingue, director general of external ties of Belgium's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Promotion of Cooperation, told a TASS correspondent.

Robert Guillot-Pingue headed a delegation of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) which took part in the tenth session of the mixed commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation that was held in Moscow. The volume of trade between BLEU and the USSR rose by about one third last year and we hope that it will increase substantially this year due to our sales and purchases, Robert Guillot-Pingue said.

The head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo, said that a thorough analysis of the present-day state of cooperation had been made during the session which passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere and that concrete measures for further development of cooperation had been adopted.

The session assessed positively the present level of commercial, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, the further increase of mutual trade turnover, the successful implementation of operating economic agreements and the long-term programme of the development of cooperation, he said. It was decided to intensify business ties in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex and the chemical industry.

RUBEN RECEIVES NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD011321 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- The current visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the Second Chamber of the General States (Parliament) of the Netherlands is regarded as a step toward greater mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. This was pointed out during a meeting at the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with members of the delegation led by R. Ter Beek, chairman of the Standing Foreign Affairs Committee of the chamber. The guests were greeted by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The importance of clarification of the positions of the two sides on the cardinal issues of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world was stressed during the talk.

F. Van Agt, the ambassador of the Netherlands to the USSR, was present at the talk.

On the same day the delegation called at the Institute of the USA and Canada, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

ARKHIPOV, PATOLICHEV SEE DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD011347 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- Denmark's Foreign Affairs Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who arrived yesterday in the Soviet Union for a working visit, was received today by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Danish minister discussed questions of developing Soviet-Danish scientific and technological relations with Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Engineering.

During a conversation with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen discussed the present state and prospects of Soviet-Danish trade and economic relations.

The guest from Denmark visited Lenin's Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

DANISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BARKAUSKAS

PM311337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 27 October in the Kremlin, Rudolph Anton Thorning-Petersen, Danish ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary, presented his credentials to A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between A.S. Barkauskas and R.A. Thorning-Petersen, there was a talk in which T. N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, took part.

EXTENSION OF SOVIET-FINNISH TREATY REPORTED

LD300610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Finnish Parliament has unanimously ratified the protocol signed 6 June in Moscow to extend the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid to 1984. During discussion on the matter, parliamentarians stressed the historic significance of the treaty for the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland.

EGYPT CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

PM311334 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Egypt's Position"]

[Text] Egyptian President H. Mubarak has received the U.S. ambassador in Cairo and handed him a message for U.S. President R. Reagan. The leader of the Egyptian state information service said that it concerns, in part, the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and the beginning of the withdrawal of other foreign troops from the country.

According to MENA, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs B. Ghali has said that in the opinion of the Egyptian side, the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the unresolved nature of the Palestinian problem are the causes of the deterioration of the situation in the region.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

'American-Israeli Hegemony'

LD011802 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Excerpt] On 22 November it will be the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence of Lebanon -- four decades. For nearly two of them this land has been trampled on by the boots of Israeli aggressors.

Depending on the economic and political support of the United States, Israel feels more and more confident from year to year. From year to year its military activity in Lebanon expands. A year ago the greater part of Lebanon and West Beirut was occupied by Israel. The aggression made the complicated internal political situation of Lebanon worse, but it did not break the Lebanese people. Whatever their internal problems, said one of the prominent Lebanese political figure, the Lebanese will always unite against danger. This is how the national salvation front of Lebanon arose. Nearly all the progressive parties of the country joined it.

The aggressor responded to resistance with cruel reprisals. The main victims of the Israeli aggressors were the Palestinian refugees. Thousands of people were thrown into concentration camps. Thousands disappeared without a trace. Sabra and Shatila became a modern-day Oradour. The world shrank back in horror when it learned about the bloody massacre carried out in these camps by Israeli soldiers.

Under the pretext of ensuring peace and order, units of the Multinational Forces appeared in Lebanon. They included U.S. Marines. They came for just 1 month, but stayed for 1 year. At the end of September, in spite of the protests of world public opinion, and protests in the United States itself, the term of the presence of the Marines was extended, at the demand of Reagan, for another 1 and 1/2 years.

How are the Marines carrying out their peacekeeping mission? Here are the events of the last few months. To help the peacekeepers, 14 U.S. naval vessels have arrived off Beirut. In 1 day alone, 21 September, they fired about 400 shells at the Beirut area. The shelling was directed by the Marines on land. The Americans have not carried out such powerful artillery shelling since the Vietnam war.

Speaking against extending the stay of the Marines in Lebanon, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy declared: We must not give the President the chance to turn Lebanon into a second Vietnam. But alas, Kennedy was in the minority.

It is no secret now to anyone that the American, and later the French forces, who are in Lebanon on a peace mission, have taken direct part in the fighting. As a result, in September alone 800 peaceful inhabitants were killed, and 1,700 were wounded. In one of his latest press conferences Reagan declared to journalists: Everything we are doing in Lebanon is correct. I will see it through, whatever the cost.

Today the Reagan administration bears the responsibility not only for whipping up tension in this region, for exacerbating the civil war, and for the casualties and destruction; but it bears the responsibility for the death of more than 200 U.S. Marines in the last explosion in Beirut. The whole course of events in Lebanon shows that the United States does not intend to stop halfway to its goal. That goal is the establishment of American-Israeli hegemony in the Near East.

A new fleet of 10 warships is on its way to the shores of Lebanon. A new, larger unit of Marines is setting off for Lebanon. This war-torn country, which was once one of the most prosperous in the Near East, wrote the French L'HUMANITE, needs, more than any other Arab state, a firm national consensus. The immediate withdrawal of Israeli occupying forces, and of all foreign troops from Lebanon, writes the Iraqi paper ATH-THAWRAH, is the main condition for holding a peace dialogue aimed at overcoming internal disagreement, and at restoring the peace, unity and independence of the Lebanese people.

The fragile peace, established only a month ago in Lebanon, is threatened again.

Reagan Administration Scored

LD011658 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 1 Nov 83

["Following the Road of Aggression and Adventures" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The developments in Lebanon and the entire Middle East region show that the United States, by flagrantly and openly intervening in the affairs of that sovereign Arab country, has embarked on the road of military adventures which may have serious consequences for the Arab east as well as for international peace and security.

The Middle East policy of the Reagan administration is so short-sighted and rash politically that it comes under fire even in the official quarters of the United States. For instance, the influential WASHINGTON POST described as stupid Reagan's words to the effect that the USA had vital interests in Lebanon and emphasised that the fate of that country did not depend on the will of the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST admits that it was possible to do without the Israeli aggression against Lebanon which ultimately brought U.S. Marines to the Lebanese soil. THE POST notes that if the United States had applied its legislation which theoretically prohibits Israel from using U.S.-manufactured weapons for offensive purposes, there would have been no Israeli invasion of Lebanon at all.

The paper also admits that the Reagan administration, perhaps precisely because it is ready for military actions, has done nothing to put an end to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Well, it should be noted that THE WASHINGTON POST has made pretty accurate remarks, although, of course, they are far from being exhaustive.

It is common knowledge that precisely the United States encourages Tel Aviv and the Israeli military to stage bandit attacks on the neighboring Arab countries. Using Israel as an instrument of aggression, Washington is in every way trying to build up its military presence in the Middle East, to establish domination of the entire Middle East region. The U.S. has similar plans with respect to Lebanon, whose cities and settlements were only recently subjected to heavy shelling by the ships of the 6th U.S. Fleet.

It is evident that to stabilise the situation around Lebanon something more is needed than simply to make some admissions under the pressure of incontravertible facts. It is important, above all, that the troops of the Israeli aggressor and the troops of its imperialist allies be removed from Lebanon. This would be the main prerequisite for protecting sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of that country.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET ALGERIA ON NATIONAL DAY

PM011421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

To Comrade Rabah Bitat, speaker of the Algerian National People's Assembly;

To Comrade Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government congratulate you, the FLN Central Committee, the National People's Assembly, the Algerian Government, and the people of friendly Algeria on the national holiday -- the 29th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The victory of the 1 November revolution opened up wide prospects for Algeria's development along a path of socialist orientation and secured the conditions for the implementation of important socioeconomic and political transformations in the country in a historically short space of time. Algeria's experience in building a new society is of great significance for other liberated countries and peoples. The Algerian revolution accelerated the disintegration of the colonial system on the African Continent.

People in the Soviet Union assess highly Algeria's role in the national liberation movement of peoples of the African Continent and the Near East and in the Nonaligned Movement and its active anti-imperialist foreign policy.

This year the celebration of the Algerian revolution anniversary is taking place in conditions of the serious exacerbation of the international situation and the growth of the aggressiveness and adventurism of imperialist forces headed by the United States, which through their actions are pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe. The situation in the Near East, where imperialism continues its aggression against the Arab peoples, has also become considerably more complex.

In these conditions no task is more important than to defend peace, to halt and reverse the arms race, first and foremost for nuclear arms, and to eliminate seats of tension wherever they exist.

What is needed today more than ever before is the cohesion of peoples, the merging in a single stream of the efforts of all the planet's progressive forces in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat which hangs over mankind. Here extremely great significance is attached to the example set by progressive countries and peoples. All who today raise their voices against the insane arms race and for a peaceful future and creative labor may be sure that they will find in the Soviet people true comrades in the struggle.

People in the Soviet Union note with satisfaction that for many years now all-round, mutually advantageous cooperation has been developing successfully between our countries, and this cooperation has good prospects for further deepening and expansion. We are confident that the bonds of traditional friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Algeria will continue to strengthen and develop for the sake of our peoples, in the name of strengthening universal peace and progress.

We wish you personally, comrades, good health and happiness, and we wish the friendly Algerian people well-being, prosperity, and further successes along the path of building a new life.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

PDRY LEADER'S 'HIGH ASSESSMENT' OF USSR TIES

PM011253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Mutual Interests"]

[Text] Beirut, 31 Oct -- Relations between democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union are based on the principles of international solidarity and accord with both countries' interests, 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], has stated. In an interview for the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' he pointed out that the ties of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the USSR are developing successfully.

'A.N. Muhammad gave a high assessment of the foreign policy of the Soviet state, which consistently advocates the elimination of the nuclear threat and the strengthening of world peace.

The PDRY leader resolutely condemned American-Israeli aggression against Lebanon and called on the peoples of Arab countries to give a fitting rebuff to the hostile intrigues of imperialism and Zionism.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 18-27 OCT

PM011018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party headed by J. Mota, chief of that party's Central Committee Socioeconomic Development Section, was in the USSR 18-27 October. The Angolan visitors had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Economic and International sections, at the USSR People's Control Committee, and at the AUCCTU. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Estonian SSR, where it was received at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation members stressed the special importance of the CPSU's experience in the leadership of Soviet society's economic and social development for the peoples of liberated states which have chosen a socialist orientation and they highly appraised the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. 'TERRORISM' IN GRENADA

PM021032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Washington's Terrorism"]

[Text] The totally unprovoked and unjustified American aggression against Grenada has made the whole world indignant. Vigorous protests are to be heard in parliaments and at mass rallies in the statements of statesmen and public figures of almost all countries. The whole world is in solidarity with the people of Grenada, who are courageously defending their freedom and independence against the occupiers.

"The United States has exposed itself to universal ignominy," the world press states, rejecting the White House's absolutely absurd and unfounded "explanations" and cheap inventions. Everyone knows full well that the American citizens on Grenada whom the heavily armed American Marines and assault troops allegedly rushed to "protect" were not in danger.

The White House undertook "Operation Grenada" with completely different aims; it has a particular point. It is not just one more link in the long chain of Washington's acts of aggression. It is a question of a new spiral in the position of strength policy that the present U.S. Administration led by President R. Reagan has adopted. It drags into the light of day, as it were, a new version of the "Monroe Doctrine," which was devised at the time to justify American brigandage south of the Rio Grande. Only then it erected into law the principle of "America (both North and South) for the United States." Whereas now the White House thinks that the whole world already belongs to American imperialism.

However, the world today is not like that and is developing according to objective laws and not how the White House boss and his "team" would like. It is time they grasped this!

But no. Washington carries on regardless, as before. The principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries recorded in the UN Charter, you see, "does not suit" it. While taking little account of legality at home, the U.S. Administration has conceived the idea in general of acting like a bandit in the international arena, cynically flouting every principle of law and morality.

There is only one law for the White House -- the law of the imperial ambitions of the most reactionary American imperialist forces. President Reagan, who in an insane desire for U.S. world domination has elevated international terrorism to the status of official policy, is also consumed by these ambitions.

Washington has not yet washed away the ignominy of the "dirty war" in Vietnam, but the bloody traces of its new crimes are increasingly appearing first here and then there throughout the globe. Yesterday it was Chile, Lebanon, and El Salvador. Today it is Grenada. And tomorrow...?

The piratical U.S. reprisals against Grenada is an ominous embodiment of the adventurist plans of the American claimants to the role of arbiter of the world's fate. Washington is trying to increase its sphere of influence and is seeking to dominate important regions of the world. And by its shameless invasion of Grenada the White House is cynically demonstrating that it is ready to go to any lengths to achieve its ends and that any means will do -- ranging from secret CIA operations to open armed invasion. The terrorists from the White House are issuing a challenge to the whole world: Tremble before the United States' total license.

This new stage in the White House's adventurist course is designed to intimidate the peoples fighting for freedom and independence. The American press is pointing out that now, after the reprisals against Grenada, the threat of direct Washington interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and of suppression of the national liberation movements in Central America is becoming increasingly clear. Grenada is yet another serious warning that the U.S. Administration is increasingly inclined toward resolving political problems militarily.

The path of international terrorism on which the White House has embarked is extremely dangerous in our nuclear age. It is not for nothing that questions are being put in West European capitals in connection with the new U.S. armed action, the decision on which the White House took after bypassing Congress and disdaining the opinion of some allies and not asking that of others: Can Washington be entrusted with the taking of vitally important decisions in the field of nuclear policy? And is it worth allowing American missiles to be deployed in Western Europe?

It is symptomatic that the piratical raid on Grenada carried out by the White House coincided with another event that has attracted tremendous attention throughout the world. During these days the Soviet Union has come out with important new initiatives aimed at getting the Geneva talks moving, taking radical measures to curb the arms race, maintaining the process of detente, and strengthening peace. Through its intervention in Grenada Washington deliverately exacerbated tension in the world. Here we have a graphic illustration of the two approaches to resolving international problems.

Washington maliciously charges the Soviet Union with having "aggressive plans" but is in fact itself expanding its military presence beyond its own frontiers, not shrinking from acts of direct armed aggression. The White House boss didactically preaches morality and democracy to others, but himself dispatches the American military to give short shrift to the patriots of Grenada. Is that not "flexibility" American-style?

Even Washington's closest allies have not risked supporting the U.S. bandit action against Grenada, and have condemned it. The condemnation of the invasion of Grenada in the UN Security Council indicates the kind of international isolation in which the United States has found itself.

People in the West have involuntarily begun to think about the illusoriness of their own countries' security. Where is the guarantee that tomorrow they too will not fall victim to the White House's adventurism? The Reagan administration has overstepped the bounds of legality and international norms. The question being asked is: How is it possible to conduct state affairs and international relations in such a way?

The White House's terrorism in the international arena must be stopped. This necessitates joint collective actions by all those for whom peace on earth is precious.

REAGAN'S 'CONTRADICTORY' EXPLANATIONS ON GRENADA

LD012327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Vyacheslav Lavrenteyev commentary]

[Text] The more facts are revealed connected with the U.S. armed aggression in Grenada the more unattractive American President Reagan and his approach toward international problems appear to us.

Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that 2 years ago, Secretary of State Haig admitted to him that the time had come to dispense with the procommunist regime on Grenada. At approximately the same time the Pentagon performed a rehearsal for the invasion of Grenada at the U.S. military base on Puerto Rico. Before landing on the island, the American Marines recently carried out special training on the same Puerto Rican soil. It is obvious from this that Washington had prepared thoroughly and long ago to overthrow the revolutionary government on Grenada. So Reagan's statement that the invasion of the Caribbean island was carried out in connection with the suddenly arising threat to the lives of American citizens there does not to put it mildly, stand up to criticism.

It has to be said that all the President's explanations concerning the events on Grenada look so contradictory and unconvincing that Congress has decided to send a special commission to the island to seek the truth about the aggression and its true motives.

Of course, you can always find speakers in the Capitol who are prepared to close their eyes in a chauvinistic manner even to crime. For example, Congressman Dick Cheney called for people to rally around the President at this crucial time when American troops are fighting on Grenada. Note that with the assistance of such superpatriots as Cheney Reagan is at times able to skillfully manipulate public opinion and even to present brazen aggression against a tiny defenseless state as a patriotic act serving America's interests.

But sober-minded Americans and the peoples of other countries see the case of Grenada as a dangerous precedent that could be repeated in other regions with more serious consequences. Tomorrow any other country could find itself in Grenada's position, Fernando Salazar, chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, said.

By all accounts even the United States' European allies in NATO are deeply worried that an adventurist and reckless course in the approach toward international problems is prevailing in Washington. The events on Grenada, the British TIMES writes, compel us to look differently at the problem of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe. The people of Europe fear that Reagan may want to teach a lesson with the aid of nuclear weapons to other states whose order is not to his liking.

That is why the U.S. aggression against a tiny Caribbean island is having such huge repercussions in the world and is causing the international public to assess more realistically the danger hidden in the anticommunist policy of the present American Administration.

WASHINGTON RESORTS TO 'LIES' OVER GRENADA

LD011901 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- The American Administration is now exerting desperate propaganda efforts to somehow back up the false "explanation" given by President Reagan for motives of the U.S. bandit invasion of Grenada and occupation of that sovereign insular state. Washington's action is known to have given rise to universal condemnation in the world and put it into full international isolation.

A representative of the Department of State told journalists that American troops in Grenada allegedly discovered documents which he described as "secret treaties", signed by the Maurice Bishop government with Cuba, the Soviet Union and the KPDR [People's Democratic Republic of Korea]. It is asserted that in these "secret treaties" there is data on training of representatives of Grenadian Armed Forces and also on "arms deliveries" to Grenada "from other countries."

The representative of the Department of State did not mention these countries concretely and made only hints, seeking to create the impression that allegedly Washington really has such documents.

The value of such statements, made by representatives of the Reagan administration, is well known. This is not the first big lie which Washington makes in connection with the aggression in Grenada in order to justify international banditism with the help of gross fabrications. Suffice it to recall the fraud on "discovery" in Grenada of "depots of Soviet and Cuban weapons" which, according to Reagan, are sufficient to arm a thousand terrorists. Journalists became convinced with their own eyes that material values [as received] not at all of military designation were kept in depots. The "weapons" discovered there are just good for museums -- these are British-rifles of long out-dated models, including the 1870 model.

Also sheer fabrication were Washington's assertions that before the aggression in Grenada there were more than a thousand Cubans, and half of them then participated in the fighting. It was only under the pressure of irrefutable facts that the Pentagon was later compelled to recognize the correctness of quite different, much lower data than was announced by the Cuban side.

The question is why does Washington resort to lies? Having got tangled in its venture, the Reagan administration, cost what it may, resorting to the most impudent lie, seeks to prove what cannot be proved, to justify what cannot be justified at all. Ever new slanderous fabrications, turned out by the instruction of the White House cannot shield from the international public the truth on the barbarous repression staged by American imperialism against the tiny Caribbean state whose independent course was not to the liking of the Washington rulers.

U.S. 'Propaganda' Questioned

LD012208 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

At the start of the U.S. aggression against Grenada, the American mass media were clearly embarrassed and confused. There were, apparently, several reasons for it. First, they had little information, since the intervention had been secretly prepared by Washington. Secondly, in carrying out its aggression the U.S. military did not let a single American journalist into Grenada. But the main reason was, perhaps, that the U.S. bandits attack on a sovereign and independent state has been practically unanimously and strongly condemned all over the world. Against this background even the American journalists close to the White House did not think it fit to express active support for, to say nothing of praising, the Pentagon's brigand actions...

But gradually everything has returned to its place. And starting from November 1 the "free" American press, radio and television have already returned to their usual job They are obediently following official Washington's baton.

And this baton has obviously given a signal for them to return to the major key, to glorify as soon as possible and as loudly as possible the fresh "feats" of the U.S. military.

It is apparently following the motion of the above-mentioned baton that the American propaganda machinery has all of a sudden issued the following sensational reports. Thus, for example, the CBS television company declared yesterday that the Grenadians are welcoming the appearance of American troops on the island. And then, probably, catching a deep breath, a news analyst of the television company added that the Grenadians want the Americans to stay in the island. Today similar claims have appeared in the major American newspapers.

What can be said about such "sensations"?

Following the logic of American propaganda, it could be said that such claims are sheer truth! Indeed, the Grenadians could not help being gratified by the fact that the American interventionists equipped with the latest types of weapons killed many practically unarmed fighting men of the Grenadian Army! The Grenadians are simply delighted that their homes have been bombed. They are happy, for example, that a hospital was destroyed in a bombing raid and its 50 patients were killed.

Aren't the inhabitants of the island happy that the 400-year-old colonial rule of Britain has been succeeded as a result of the aggression against the island state by the U.S. rule -- direct or indirect, as the case may be, with the aid of the puppets of the type of E. Gairy or P. Scoon. The inhabitants of the island, black descendants of Africans, cannot help being inspired by the transfer to Grenada of the racist rule, which now exists in the whole political and economic system of the USA. Isn't it flattering for the inhabitants of Grenada that their island will be turned into an American military base, of the type of the British base in the Malvinas (Falkland Islands) with all of these blessings of the barrack order?

All this is, certainly, much better than independence and sovereignty, which were established in the island as a result of the people's revolution of 1979, in the course of a little more than three years illiteracy in Grenada was eliminated, a system of free medical attendance was established, unemployment was noticeably reduced and the rates of economic development were among the highest not only in the Caribbean region, but also in the whole Western Hemisphere? [sentence as received]

There is no doubt that the Grenadians simply dream of restoration of the regime of ruthless exploitation by the U.S. and British monopolies, to which the Grenadians have got used and began to love so much over the several centuries.

These are the feelings which the Grenadians are expected to harbour, if one takes on trust official Washington's mendacious claims, follows the logic of the White House and the Pentagon, if one joins in the tune sung by the American propaganda machine. But these seemingly jovial tunes can hardly deaden the chiming of the bells in mourning for the Grenadian patriots, who fell at the hands of the American soldiers, for the freedom and independence of the Grenadian people. Neither can these false tunes deaden the powerful voice of protest against the latest piratic adventure of the USA, which is ringing out ever more loudly in all countries of the world.

Congressional Investigation Noted

LD011006 Moscow TASS in English 2339 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Speaker of the House of Representative Thomas O'Neill announced today that he is sending to Grenada a delegation of the House of Representatives who are to investigate into the circumstances of the U.S. invasion of that insular state. The members of the delegation are to find out whether there was any danger to Americans, above all American students who stayed on the island on the eve of the invasion. President Reagan is known to have asserted that allegedly the Americans in Grenada were endangered in a bid to justify the U.S. unprovoked aggression against that tiny state.

Leader of the Senate Democratic Majority R. Byrd tabled to the Senate a draft resolution proposing to send to Grenada also a delegation of Senate members but leader of the Republican majority Howard Baker was in a hurry to block up the initiative.

The administration does not conceal that it treats very negatively congressmen's attempts to find out on their own the circumstances of preparations for and the invasion of Grenada.

SOVIET SPECIALIST GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF GRENADA

PM011031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by hydraulic engineer S. Sergeyev: "Who the Aggressor Raised His Hand Against: Account by a Soviet Specialist Who Has Visited Grenada"]

[Text] Moscow -- I visited Grenada in late January and early February this year with a group of specialists from the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. We were invited to assess on the spot the potential for cooperation in the sphere of irrigation.

In Grenada I noticed at once how both the men and the women are full of joie de vivre, love their island, and are great patriots and very good-natured and proud people.

There is no poverty on the island. Nowhere did we encounter vagrants or cripples begging for alms, or ragged kids. On the contrary, both in the pleasant, clean capital St. Georges and other cities and in rural localities, tidy children dressed in school uniform set off for school in the mornings. Great attention was paid to them in Grenada and much concern was displayed for the young generation.

Virtually all Grenadians are very keen on sports. On the beaches, in the city streets, and on the country roads you often came across a group of runners, and any remotely suitable area was used for a game of soccer or volleyball.

We visited several operational agricultural cooperatives and saw with what difficulty the Grenadians win from the mountainous, forested slopes tiny plots of land suitable for growing agricultural crops and with what persistence, without using machinery, they till this land, which can yield several crops a year if water is provided for irrigation. We planned to help Grenada in this. To design and build reservoirs and canals, to drill artesian wells, to plan fields and irrigation networks, to give the Grenadians the opportunity to supply themselves with food products which are at present imported from other countries.

We were also shown the island's biggest construction project, Grenada's pride -- the new airport, whose construction was to be completed in 1984. More than 500 Cuban specialists were working on the site, and the Grenadians spoke of them cordially and warmly. They pinned great hopes on that airport. It was to open their way to the world, because the potential of the old, small airport was very restricted.

Grenada had started to build a new life, its government had embarked on the implementation of a campaign for prosperity, education, and liberation, and Grenada dreamed of a happy future close at hand for old people and children. The Grenadians themselves were creating that future.

Now, like millions of Soviet people, I am indignant at the impudent U.S. aggression against independent, sovereign Grenada. The bandit attack on this little Caribbean country is further vivid evidence of the policy of military tyranny and brazen disregard for the norms of international law that is pursued by the Reagan administration. This act of terrorism is fraught with a serious threat to peace and the peoples' security. Profound indignation is also aroused by the fact that the blood of totally innocent people, including women and children, is being shed.

Today every honest person expresses warm solidarity with the people of Grenada, who are struggling against the U.S. aggression.

U.S. UNITS LAND ON GRENADA'S CARRIACOU ISLAND

LD011925 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- Two units of American Marines numbering from 400 to 500 men landed this morning on Carriacou Island, 50 kilometres to the north of Grenada. This was announced by the White House spokesman Larry Speakes. He noted that the soldiers were landed from helicopters and amphibious armoured personnel carriers.

The landing of American troops on Carriacou is a continuation and expansion of the armed United States intervention against the independent state of Grenada launched by it early last week.

KORNIYENKO RECEIVES GRENADA AMBASSADOR 28 OCT

LD291148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1101 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Wilfred Richard Jacobs, Grenadan ambassador to the Soviet Union, at his request yesterday. During the talks an exchange of views took place relating to the situation that has arisen as a result of U.S. aggression against Grenada.

CUBA REJECTS U.S. ACCUSATIONS ON GRENADA

LD020947 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Havana November 2 TASS -- Despite all the efforts taken by the International Red Cross Committee and the Cuban side, the United States refuses to produce the precise figures on the wounded, killed and captured Cubans on Grenada, an emergency announcement of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba released here says.

The United States insists that the evacuation of the Cubans, including 34 women, should not be started before fighting ends. The captured Cubans are actually held as hostages.

The Cuban Embassy in Saint Georges is surrounded by U.S. troops. Two Cuban diplomats have been seized and their fate is not known. Paul Scoon, the so-called governor general of Grenada, demanded that all the Cuban diplomatic personnel leave the country within 24 hours.

In this connection the Cuban Government has sent a note to the U.S. Administration through the office representing U.S. interests in Havana. The note says that Scoon does not represent the legitimate authority of Grenada and acts on instructions from Washington.

The document stresses that the Cuban diplomatic personnel, with the exception of women and children, are under instructions not to leave Grenada before the entire Cuban personnel, including those who are imprisoned and wounded, are repatriated and the bodies of the killed Cubans taken home. The Cuban diplomatic personnel can only be expelled by force with the participation of U.S. troops. In that case responsibility for everything that can happen to the Cuban Embassy in Grenada and its diplomatic personnel is placed by the Cuban Government on the U.S. Administration.

All these facts have been brought to the knowledge of the U.N. secretary general.

In response to the note of the Cuban Government, a U.S. memorandum was submitted to it through the head of the office representing U.S. interests in Havana. It contains absolutely unacceptable, brazen and absurd accusations of Cuba, which is imputed the organisation of international terrorism. The memorandum makes a direct threat to Cuba, the government of which, according to the USA, will be held responsible for any act of terrorism if it is a result of Cuban incitement.

Answering to the memorandum, Cuba has categorically rejected the U.S. accusations as absolutely non-sensical and groundless. It has qualified them as a huge lie. The Revolutionary Government of Cuba has stressed that Cuba has always rejected every form and manifestation of terrorism, and stated that the naked threats of the U.S. memorandum would not scare it.

EL SALVADOR 'PATRIOTIC FORCES' BEGIN OFFENSIVE

LD311640 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose October 31 TASS -- In answer to the brutal U.S. aggression against Grenada, the Salvadorean patriotic forces have started a new offensive against the troops of the pro-American Magana regime. The watchword of the offensive is "Yankees, get out of Grenada and Central America!" In the course of fighting, detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have liberated from the punitive troops the large populated localities of Tejutepeque, La Cruz and [name indistinct] del Coyote in Cabanas Department. The enemy has suffered heavy losses in manpower and materiel, 13 soldiers of the regime have been taken prisoner and large quantities of military equipment, including artillery and outfit, have been captured.

In Cuscatlan Department guerrillas have captured San Rafael Cerdos and are continuing on an offensive. According to a report of the "Venceremos" radio station of the insurgents, the troops of the regime are retreating.

The Salvadorean patriotic forces are in full combat readiness and will give a crushing rebuff to direct U.S. military intervention, if Washington decides upon invading our country, the guerrilla radio station "Farabundo Marti" said.

In a programme devoted to solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Grenadian patriots against the U.S. military, the radio station of the national liberation front stressed that the adventurist policy of the Reagan administration is directed at the physical annihilation of the peoples fighting for freedom, democracy and social progress. The criminal U.S. intervention against Grenada has once again demonstrated for the whole world to see that the U.S. imperialism strives to establish through aggression and genocide its domination in the world. But the U.S. Administration's sinister plans will never be implemented. The progressive forces of the world will be able to curb the high-handed aggressor by their joint efforts, the radio station stresses.

MOSCOW VIEWS ARGENTINE ELECTION SCENE

PM311441 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 43, 21-27 Oct 83 (Signed to Press 20 Oct 83) pp 12-13

[Vladimir Reznichenko "reportage": "Argentina on the Eve of Elections"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The Republic of Argentina (territory -- 2.8 million square kilometers; population -- 28 million) is the second largest South American country. Since 1976 power has been in the hands of military men, who have exercised power through a president nominated by them. Last year Argentina's military leaders announced their intention to hand over power to legally elected civilians. To this end political parties were permitted to operate, and restrictions on the trade unions were eased. In July 1983 President R. Bignone signed a law governing the procedure for holding elections. The president, vice president, provincial governors, National Congress deputies, and provincial and municipal organs will be elected 30 October. For the first time in the 65 years of its existence the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] has been granted the right to put forward its own candidates and is taking an active part in the election campaign.

Buenos Aires, October -- Twelve parties have put forward candidates for the top state post. However, all commentators agree that only two of them have any real chance of winning the election. They are Italo Argentino Luder, candidate for the Justicialist (Peronist) Party, and Raul Alfonsin, leader of the Radical Civic Union.

The Justicialist Party, which enjoys influence among broad sections of the working people, points out in its program statements that its aim is to create a just social system that would be a reliable basis for the country's economic independence and political sovereignty. In this connection I would like to cite the opinion of Comrade Athos Pava [PCA secretary general] "The overwhelming majority of members of the Peronist Party are representatives of the working class, who are now traveling together with communists the common path of struggle in defense of their interests, national independence, and the maintenance of peace."

Capital, in the opinion of the Peronist leaders, must serve the national economy and promote the well-being of society, but the planning system must not crush private initiative.

For their part the radicals, who have the support, above all, of middle sections of the population, promise to take decisive measures to overcome inflation, to expand housing construction, to develop public health and education, and to improve people's nutrition.

They demand the creation of a "legal state" founded on strict observance of the laws, a sharp reduction in military spending, and the reform of the trade union movement, which is now in the hands of their rivals -- the Peronists.

As for foreign policy, both presidential candidates -- of course, with certain nuances in their assessments -- express the country's allegiance to the Nonaligned Movement, advocate the development of relations with all states regardless of their political system, and also demand the establishment of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, which Britain is holding on to.

In the Interests of Strengthening the Unity of the People's Masses

In accordance with the law governing the procedure for holding the elections on 30 October, only parties which have at least 4 members per 1,000 voters in at least 5 out of the 24 electoral districts have the right to participate. These terms are particularly hard on the leftwing parties and on the PCA above all, for it spent long years deep underground and was subjected to repression -- which naturally could not fail to affect the recruitment of new members. Nevertheless, the PCA has submitted to the electoral tribunal lists that considerably exceed the required norm. Thus, it has secured official recognition and the right to put forward candidates both on a national scale and in all the country's electoral districts.

The number of members of the PCA and the Argentine Communist Youth Federation has reached 300,000. The prestige and influence of these organizations have increased appreciably recently. Oscar Arevalo, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the PCA Central Committee, told me about this not without legitimate pride.

"We proceed from the premise that it is necessary to unite all progressive forces and at the same time strengthen the party itself -- which will in turn strengthen the policy of unity. However, we have failed to create a really broad front with a common election and government program and embracing all democratic and progressive movements," Arevalo continued. "Therefore, proceeding from the interests of strengthening the unity of the people's masses and, in particular, the working class, the PCA has decided to withdraw its candidacies for the posts of president and vice president and to support the Justicialist Party candidates. Close working contacts exist between the two parties, and our appeal to vote for the candidates nominated by the PCA for congress deputies and for local organs of power and, at the same time, for the candidates nominated by the Peronists for the top posts in the state has been greeted with profound satisfaction. We believe that this stance strengthens the common anti-imperialist thrust of the people's and workers' actions. It is not hard to understand our stance if you regard it as a constituent of the Communists' constant struggle for the broad unity of all Argentina's workers' and people's, democratic and progressive organizations. It is based on a sober analysis of the situation and the correlation of political forces that has taken shape and has been elaborated with a view to future years."

[Question] "How do you see this prospect?"

[Answer] "The decisions of our party's congress held in Buenos Aires 5 September emphasize the Argentines' desire to achieve genuine, strong democracy. Genuine -- because it must be based on respect for democratic freedoms, on the abolition of the existing repressive laws, and on the dissolution of various organizations of a paramilitary and parapolice type.

And, in addition, it must be sufficiently strong to resolve complex socioeconomic problems: in particular, to halt the rise in the cost of living, to create new jobs, and to improve medical services and the education system. Democratic restructuring is called upon to help revive the economy, increase production, improve enterprises in the state sector, and expand foreign and domestic trade. It will make it possible to assert in foreign policy the principles of Latin American solidarity, noninterference, nonalignment, and struggle for the maintenance of peace on earth. All this will help to make democracy strong, as it will ensure organized support for it from the united masses. It is not easy to achieve these aims, but it is possible. We believe in success, Comrade Oscar Arevalo declared.

"Soviet Island" on the Rio de la Plata

The embankment of the Rio de la Plata is a picturesque district of the Argentine capital. The beauty of such places is, it is true, somewhat clouded by the fact that the water in the estuary is so polluted that bathing is forbidden. But the fish, by all accounts, have managed to adapt better than people. Therefore, many townspeople stand for hours with fishing rods by the parapets in the hope of a lucky catch.

The Plata embankment is soon to be enriched with a new sight: It is proposed to open a permament Soviet industrial exhibition on one of the artificial islands linked to the shore by a handsome "humpback bridge." I was told of this by the prominent Argentine industrialist Hector (Monson), president of the (Mebomar) Chemical Company, who showed me colorful photographs and plans. For many years he has headed the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce -- the organization which not only had the idea of creating the exhibition but also owns the island itself.

I asked my interlocutor how he sees the opportunities for the further development of trade and economic ties between our countries.

"I am optimistic about this," he replied. "Argentines see the Soviet Union as a reliable partner with whom they can develop stable ties to our mutual advantage. The commodity turnover fiture recorded last year -- $2.13 billion -- speaks for itself. The Soviet Union buys grain, wool, leather, vegetable oil, and other goods from us. We in turn are the biggest importer of Soviet power and petroleum-drilling equipment and chemical products in Latin America. It is true that at present there is an imbalance in Argentina's favor, but I am sure that ways will be found to redress it.

"Argentina is interested, in particular, in obtaining advanced Soviet equipment and technology. The assistance given us in constructing the Salto Grande power station is an eloquent example of successful cooperation. The Salto Grande hydroelectric power complex on the Uruguay River -- the biggest project of this type in this part of the world -- is equiped with Soviet turbines, each with a capacity of 135,000 kilowatts," he continued his account. "I believe it would benefit Argentina to obtain modern Soviet machinery and equipment and also to acquire licenses for entire technological processes in sectors such as, for example, mining, the petroleum, chemical, and textile industries, metallurgy, agriculture, and pharmaceutics. There is no doubt that the opening of the USSR's permanent industrial exhibition in Buenos Aires will promote the conclusion of new mutually useful deals."

USSR REJECTS JAMAICA 'ALLEGATIONS' OF SPYING

FL020208 Bridgetown CANA in English 0125 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 1, CANA -- The Soviet Embassy tonight rejected Jamaica Government allegations that four of its diplomats were involved in spying and had plotted to kill a Foreign Ministry staffer, and said their expulsion was aimed at deliberately worsening relations between the two countries.

"The allegations...are absolutely not true, provocative and could be aimed at the intentional worsening of relations between our two countries," an embassy statement said.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga told parliament tonight that the diplomats Viktor Ivanovich Andrianov, Oleg Ivonich Malov, Andrei Nikoforev and Vladimir Bondarev [spelling as received] had been given 72 hours to leave Jamaica, while a Cuban journalist, Dario Ibanez and his family had 48 hours to get out.

An officer in the Protocol Division of the Foreign Ministry, Joseph Bewry, was fired today and a female employee suspended, Seaga said.

The Soviets were told to reduce the size of their 10-member mission here, and the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA will not be given work permits to send correspondents to Jamaica.

The five foreigners were accused of plotting to kill a senior protocol department officer and members of her family because she was suspected of being responsible for bringing Bewry under suspicion for his meetings with the Soviet diplomats who Seaga charged were agents of the Moscow secret service, the KGB.

The Soviet Embassy said that the Soviet Government's relations with Jamaica was to promote friendship between the two countries, develop commercial ties and through these help the cause of peace.

Every member of the embassy had been guided by this principle, the statement said.

"The embassy resolutely refutes and rejects the allegations," it said, adding that Jamaican authorities will be held responsible for the consequences their action can have on bilateral relations.

Soviet Embassy Spokesman Cited

FL020150 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Jamaica has reacted to Prime Minister Seaga's statement in Parliament as well as the presentation made earlier today to the Soviet ambassador by the Foreign Affairs Minister Hugh Shearer. He said the allegations against the Soviet staff as to the nature of their activities are absolutely not true, are provocative, and could be aimed only at the intentional worsening of relations between the two countries. The Soviet spokesman said that in establishing a relationship with Jamaica the Soviet Government had only one intention: to promote relations between the two peoples and countries, to develop commercial and other ties, and to facilitate the many measures in the cause of peace. Every member of the embassy, he said, is guided by these principles and by these instructions.

The embassy, he went on, resolutely refutes and rejects the allegations against its members. He said the Soviet Embassy holds the Jamaican authorities responsible for the consequences that may follow from these allegations in respect to the effect it may have on bilateral relations. That was a statement from the Soviet Embassy in Kingston.

KALIN-LED SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA

PM311328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Soviet Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] La Paz, 28 Oct -- The official visit to Bolivia by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has come to an end.

The Soviet parliamentarians had meetings with the president, H. Siles Zuazo, other officials, and the National Congress leadership and familiarized themselves with various spheres of the Bolivian people's life.

Yesterday the delegation left Bolivia.

Bogota, 28 Oct -- At the invitation of the Colombian Congress the USSR Supreme Soviet delegtion headed by I.P. Kalin arrived here yesterday on an official visit. On the same day it met with representatives of the Colombian Congress.

Greeting the Soviet guests, Carlos Olgin Sardi, chairman of the Congress, noted the importance of the development of interparliamentary ties in the interests of consolidating the friendly relations between the peoples of Colombia and the USSR. This summer Colombian parliamentarians had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Soviet Union's outstanding achievements in various spheres of life. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit is a new milestone on the path of the further expansion of fruitful contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians, he noted.

The leader of the Soviet delegation informed the Colombian parliamentarians of the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and Soviet people's burning desire to live in peace and friendship with all peoples of the world. Our country, he stressed, builds its relations with Colombia, as with other nonaligned countries, on the basis of the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect, and equality.

Received By Betancur

LD2921[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota October 29 TASS -- President Belisario of Colombia has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Kalin, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on an official visit here. The leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the Colombian head of state greetings and wishes of success to the Colombian people from Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and handed to him a message from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressing the Soviet people's aspiration to live in peace with all peoples and develop friendly relations with the Colombian people.

Under the conditions of the aggravated international situation, he said, the Soviet Union is persistently looking for ways by the replies given by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions.

The Colombian president positively assessed the relations of sincere respect, mutual understanding and friendship linking Colombia and the Soviet Union, favoured their consolidation and expansion for the benefit of the peoples in the two countries, and in the interests of peace all over the world. He expressed satisfaction with the coincidence of the two states' positions on such cardinal problems of mankind as curbing the arms race and maintaining a firm peace. Colombia, he said, comes out against the threat of thermonuclear war, favours international security and universal social and economic progress, promotes peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central America, and upholds the peoples' right to independence, self-determination and progress.

Belisario Betancur condemned the United States; armed intervention in Grenada, stressing that the U.S. aggression is a gross violation of international norms and contradicts the Charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States. Latin American peoples want and have the right to choose their own way, he said.

Members of the Soviet delegation were received on the same day by Colombia's Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. He expressed the confidence that the broadening of ties between Colombia and the USSR helps promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath to the monument of Simon Bolivar, outstanding figure in the national liberation movement of Latin America.

Visit Concludes

LD011425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet has completed its visit to Colombia. The parliamentarians of the two countries signed a joint statement which states the coincidence or proximity of stances on a number of important international issues. The Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians arrived at the common view that under current conditions the most vigorous and resolute actions are essential to deflect the threat of nuclear war from mankind.

CPSU'S RASHIDOV RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

GF301600 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received Rene Anillo Capote, Cuba's ambassador to the Soviet Union, today. During the meeting the guest was briefed on the (?effort made by the) republic's party organization to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, those of the November 1982 and June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the (?assertions and recommendations) of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Uzbek toilers are strongly supporting the [word indistinct] policy of the Soviet Union. Through [words indistinct] they are actively continuing the harvesting of cotton. The toilers of our republic, who [words indistinct], are determined to sell 6 million tons of cotton to the state during the 3rd year of the 5-year plan period.

The meeting also discussed the replies Comrade Yuriy Andropov gave to questions put to him by PRAVDA. The Soviet endeavor aimed at safeguarding peace in the world was highly praised.

Comrade Rene Anillo Capote expressed gratitude for the (?hospitality) accorded to him in Uzbekistan.

Participating in the meeting was Bakhodir Abdurazakov, minister of foreign affairs of Uzbekistan.

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES CEMA, ECONOMY

PM011033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed the results of the 37th CEMA session held in Berlin and approved the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It was noted that the decisions adopted at the session will facilitate the further intensification of production and the speeding up of scientific-technical progress, the national use of fuel and raw material resources in CEMA countries, and the fuller satisfaction of the foodstuffs needs of the population.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo highly appraised the statement adopted by the heads of governments of CEMA countries against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, a statement that once again confirms the immutability of the line followed by the fraternal socialist countries toward preventing a further escalation of the arms race, preserving peace and developing cooperation among the peoples.

The Politburo highlighted the great importance of the work carried out at the CEMA session toward completing preparations for a top-level economic conference of CEMA member countries, and expressed conviction that the forthcoming conference will effectively serve the cause of the successful economic development of the fraternal countries, the cause of deepening socialist economic integration, and the further strengthening of unity and cohesion among the socialist states.

The results of bilateral meetings held between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and Grisha Filipov, member of Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers were also approved.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session studied the question of the intensification of work on the economical and rational use of petroleum products and determined the basic directions of this work. It stressed that the further development of the country's economy, its intensification, and the implementation of the USSR's Energy Program are inseparably linked with the careful use of material resources. Oil, which is being extracted in increasingly remote regions and which is becoming ever more expensive to extract with each passing year, occupies a special place among these resources. The Politburo instructed the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and local party and administrative bodies to ensure that the practical questions of saving petroleum products are discussed in every work collective; to channel the efforts of workers, collective farmers and office workers toward further pinpointing and exploitation of reserves for saving fuel and lubricants and toward a sharp reduction in their loss; to intensify their control over the course of all work to save petroleum products; and to support and disseminate in all possible ways advanced practices, workers' creative initiative and the proposals of rationalizers and inventors. Measures were outlined to raise the responsibility of economic leaders for the organization of work, and for the creation in each workplace of conditions promoting the economical and rational use of energy resources.

Attention was drawn to the need for unconditional implementation of plans for the creation and introduction in production of efficient fuel-saving equipment and technology, and for the improvement of systems for quota allocation and monitoring consumption of fuel and lubricants.

The CPSU Committee Politburo heard and approved information from Comrade Ustinov on the extraordinary session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee. It also discussed certain other questions relating to strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course.

OFFICIALS, CITIZENS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO RASHIDOV

LD011823 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the inhabitants of Tashkent and the working people of Uzbekistan are saying farewell to that eminent activist of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Sharaf Rashidovich, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The heart of a true son of the Soviet people, whose life was totally devoted to the great cause of building communism, has ceased to beat. Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov was head of the republican party organization for almost a quarter century. He devoted all his rich life experience and organizational talent to development of Uzbekistan's economy and culture. During these years, a powerful industrial and scientific-technical potential has been created in Uzbekistan. New industries have developed; agriculture has become highly mechanized; the republic has become the country's main cotton-growing base.

The Lenin Palace of Friendship of Peoples of the USSR, where the casket containing the body of the deceased is placed, is in mourning. Thousands of the inhabitants of Tashkent and other towns and villages of the republic have come here today to pay their tribute of love and respect to Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov. In front of the pedestal are two Hammer and Sickle gold medals of Hero of Socialist Labor, Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner, the Red Star, the Badge of Honor, and other awards by which the homeland marked the services of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov. Funeral music can be heard. By the casket there is a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers.

It is 1700. In the honor guard by the casket are Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The working people of Tashkent's enterprises and building projects have come to pay their respects to the deceased. Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov frequently visited production collectives and took an interest in the people's work and daily lives. The column of mourners includes rural workers. Sharaf Rashidovich, son of a poor peasant, knew well the concerns of the cotton-growing farm workers. He did much to raise the level of cotton-growning in the republic.

The honor guard changes. The mourning watch is taken over by deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Uzbek SSR and by members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Republic's Supreme Soviet, military leaders, leaders of party and administrative organizations of Tashkent and of the oblasts, and representatives of workers' collectives.

The working people of Uzbekistan are saying farewell to Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov.

Castro, Karmal Wreaths

LD021014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Uzbekistan is saying farewell to Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov. The flags are lowered on the squares and streets of Tashkent. The inhabitants of the Uzbek capital and working people of the republic are saying farewell to that eminent activist of the Communist Party and Soviet state, Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

By the coffin there is a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee. There are also wreaths from the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, from the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, from the working people of fraternal union republics, from public organizations of Uzbekistan and labor collectives. Wreaths have been laid from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Councils of States and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and from Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

OFFICIALS SIGN DIPLOMAT NOVIKOV OBITUARY

PM261107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Kirill Vasilyevich Novikov]

[Excerpts] Kirill Vasilyevich Novikov, distinguished Soviet diplomat, member of the CPSU since 1928, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and union-significance personal pensioner died in his 79th year on 14 October 1983.

K.V. Novikov was born in Shakhty, Rostov Oblast, in 1905. In 1940 he was sent by the party to work in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he occupied a number of senior diplomatic posts -- chief of the Second European section and the Southeast Asia section, Soviet ambassador to India, chief of the International Organizations section, and collegium member.

A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, L.M. Zamyatin, S.V. Chervonenko, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, V.I. Aristov, L.F. Ilichev, M.S. Kapitsa, A.G. Kovalev, V.G. Komplektov, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stukalin, A.F. Dobrynin, Y.M. Vorontsov, O.A. Troyanovskiy, Yu. Fokin, A.I. Grishchenko, I.I. Ippolitov, V.L. Israyelyan, V.G. Makarov, V.F. Petrovskiy, V.F. Kazakov

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES NOVGOROD AWARD PRESENTATION

PM011605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Order for City of Russian Glory"]

[Text] Novgorod, 29 Oct -- A holiday is being celebrated in legendary Novgorod, which can trace its genealogy back to the 9th century, a city of our national glory with its irreplaceable ancient monuments and equally renowned modern industrial enterprises. Novgorod has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building and for its active participation in the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War. Today a ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the gorispolkom was held with representatives of the working people's collectives to mark the presentation of the lofty award.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

The session was addressed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was warmly greeted by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government he warmly congratulated the Novgorod people on the deserved award of the motherland and conveyed to them cordial congratulations and best wishes from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

Novgorod rightly belongs to the glorious constellation of our oldest cities, V.V. Kuznetsov said. It is no accident that it was here, in the center of the Kremlin, that the monument to Russia's millenium was erected in the middle of the last century.

As Petersburg's neighbor, Novgorod fully absorbed the beneficial influence of progressive Russian thinking and the revolutionary mood of the capital's proletariat.

This ceremonial session is taking place on the eve of the 66th anniversary of Great October. It may be said without exaggeration that your ancient city was, as it were, reborn as a result of the revolution. Throughout these years it has been growing, consistently developing, and gathering strength.

During the time of harsh trials, the Novgorod people fought bravely against the fascist invaders. With weapons in hand and by their selfless labor at factories and plants, and on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields, the city and oblast working people, like all Soviet people, forged the victory over the hated enemy.

We achieved victory with difficulty, at the cost of enormous sacrifices and losses. The war also swept through ancient Novgorod like a firestorm. By a decree of the Soviet of People's Commissars it was included among the 15 cities scheduled for priority restoration. As a result of the steps taken, the prewar level of industrial output was reached as early as 1953. And now the city's industry produces 80 times more than before the war.

Going on to speak of the present stage of the country's development, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the main content of the creative work of the party and people right now is the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The results of the first three quarters of this year show that definite improvements have emerged in the economy. Industry's fulfillment of plan targets for the production of many very important types of output is somewhat ahead of schedule. The party Central Committee is paying great attention to consolidating organization and discipline in all sectors of work, and this is having a beneficial effect on the solution of economic and social tasks.

The results of the agricultural year now ending are somewhat better than previous years' indicators. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions for many major regions of the country, a relatively good [neplokhoy] grain and vegetable crop has been harvested. There are also improvements in feed procurements.

Novgorod people are making an important contribution to the solution of the tasks facing the country. The successes in no way give grounds for complacency and self-satisfaction. The main task now is to take every step to impart a stable nature to the emerging trend toward the improvement of basic economic growth indicators, to secure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for 1983, and to create favorable preconditions for the successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The constant, businesslike inclination to seek out unused reserves and eliminate shortcomings is exceptionally important. These shortcomings do exist, and they are considerable, in Novgorod too. In the first 9 months of this year, for instance, some enterprises failed to fulfill the state plan targets for production output and labor productivity growth.

In the sum total of problems of enhancing social production efficiency and switching the economy to an intensive path of development a decisive element is to secure the steady, stable growth of labor productivity. Here lies the key to success. Persistently seeking to activate all forms of generating increased labor productivity, the party emphasizes that for the radical solution of the problem it is essential to introduce extensively and more rapidly into practice the most important developments of science, technology, and leading experience and to combine increasingly closely the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

It is particularly important now to display daily concern to ensure that every condition is created at every workplace for working at full capacity. This was what Comrade Yu.V. Andropov highlighted as the main, basic need in his speech at his meeting with party veterans.

It is appropriate to dwell also on the question of increasing the production of consumer goods, expanding their range, and improving their quality. This task is being set as a priority. It is no secret that the demand for a number of goods, particularly modern, fashionable ones, is still not being fully satisfied. Let us say frankly that matters are still far from brilliant with regard to their production at a number of your city's leading enterprises. The organization of trade and consumer services and the standard of service sphere workers' dealings with the population need substantial improvement.

One more thing should be said today -- concerning city people's participation in the implementation of the Food Program and their patronage assistance to the countryside. The Nonchernozem fields provide the country with a substantial proportion of its grain, potatoes, flax, and vegetables. Its contribution to meat and milk production is also of note. But they are labor-intensive fields. They require great care, great expenditure and vigor. That is why the city's realistic, timely aid to the countryside is particularly essential here in the Nonchernozem.

The oblast and city party organizations and the soviets are paying daily attention to this work sector. This involves increasing aid in constructing housing and socio-cultural projects, the necessary assistance in material and technical supplies, and aid that is well organized, organized in a proprietorial manner, with the workers' hands in the busiest periods of harvesting in the fields, and, finally, constant concern for improving transport communications.

The oblast party and soviet leadership has achieved definite successes in developing the network of hard-surfaced roads. But this problem is still far from resolved. It is essential to step up attention to road construction, particularly in rural areas.

There are many other problems in agriculture awaiting solution.

We are having to resolve our peaceful, constructive tasks in an exceptionally complex international situation. Imperialist reaction, primarily the U.S. ruling clique, nurturing insane plans for world rule and pursuing a kind of "policy without brakes" in international affairs, is pushing mankind to the brink of catastrophe.

The U.S. leaders and figures in other NATO countries acting with them are stubbornly leading matters toward the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, which would lead to the even greater intensification of tension and would be a step profoundly hostile to the cause of peace. Seeking to establish its rule in the Near East, the United States has embarked on the path of direct military interference in Lebanese affairs and is committing crimes against its long-suffering people. The bandit attack on Grenada, aimed at drowning in blood an entire people's right to free, sovereign existence, was a new manifestation of the tyranny and lawlessness perpetrated by Washington. The USSR's determination to stop the forces of militarism and keep the world from sliding toward nuclear war was demonstrated again most convincingly in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement. A number of major, constructive initiatives aimed at surmounting the deadlock in the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe were put forward by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his answers to PRAVDA's questions. At the same time it was reemphasized most clearly that we will not allow the balance of forces to be upset or the security of our country or of our friends and allies to be violated.

The Soviet people, firmly rallied around the Commuhnist Party, cannot be intimidated. Our resolve and will have frequently been tested for firmness. And the intrigues of self-appointed crusaders have always ended in total failure.

Here on the banks of the ancient Volkhov River, in the city of Russian glory, it is appropriate to repeat once again the prophetic words: "He who comes to us with a sword shall die by the sword." Let this truth, repeatedly confirmed by history, serve today too as a terrible warning to the various lovers of adventures blinded by their hatred of socialism. Our people do not seek a trial of strength; the very idea is alien to them. The Soviet Union has done and will continue to do everything possible to achieve a resolute shift toward the normalization of the international climate and to defend world peace.

Under the conditions of a situation aggravated to the limit by U.S. imperialism and world reaction, every Soviet person is called on to strengthen the country's economic and defense might, discipline, and order by his deeds and personal example and persistently to seek to ensure that lofty communist ideals take increasingly deep root in our life.

V.V. Kuznetsov then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Novgorod and, to the applause of the gathering, attached the award to the city's banner.

The session was addressed by V.A. Kondratyev, first secretary of Novgorod CPSU Gorkom; N.A. Antonov, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom; P.M. Iudin, general director of the Volna Production Association; Hero of Socialist Labor N.M. Semenova, glass grader at the Planeta Association's Lenin Komsomol Plant; Hero of the Soviet Union I. I. Sergunin, a partisan brigade commissar during the war; A.P. Alekseyenko, Komsomol shop organization secretary and fitter at the Azot Production Association; and others. They gave assurances that, in response to the lofty award, the city and oblast workers will launch competition still more widely to improve production efficiency and work quality and strengthen discipline and order in all links of the national economy.

It was noted that in their work Novgorod people pay great attention to putting into operation new reserves for increasing labor productivity -- the main indicator of our economy's efficiency. It was emphasized that control and verification of execution have become an inalienable part of the city party organization's work, helping to eliminate shortcomings, to correct organizational and mass political work promptly, and to make it more effective.

The session participants enthusiastically adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

During his stay in Novgorod City and Oblast V.V. Kunznetsov visited the Volna production Association, the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz, and the Borisovskiy rural soveit, toured educational establishments and trade enterprises, and familiarized himself with historical places of note.

In talks with workers and kolkhoz members he enquired after the progress of socialist competition, the introduction of modern manufacturing processes, the organiztion of production, the way in which questions of the consolidation of labor discipline are being resolved, and the working and daily living conditions of the enterprises' workers.

A talk took place with members of the CPSU obkom bureau and the oblispolkom.

V.V. Kuznetsov laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin. A wreath was laid at the enternal flame of glory kindled in memory of the Soviet servicemen who died for the motherland's freedom and independence.

CPSU'S KAPITONOV PAYS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

Visit to Andizhan Oblast

PM311518 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Oct 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Visit to Uzbekistan"]

[Excerpts] I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is in Uzbekistan. On 17 October he familiarized himself with the work of the Andizhan party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions.

I.V. Kapitonov visited the 50 Let Oktyabrya Sovkhoz in Izbaskanskiy Rayon. A talk took place with workers and machine operators, in the course of which the tremendous significance of the fulfillment of the pledge adopted by Uzbekistan's cotton growers -- to sell the state at least 6 million tons of cotton this year -- was stressed.

I.V. Kapitonov drew the attention of the sovkhoz's workers to the need for intensive development of cotton growing. This sector has been and remains the most important element in Uzbekistan's entire agro-industrial complex. Increasing "white gold" production and ensuring its high quality is a highly important patriotic and international duty for the republic's working people.

During his stay in the oblast I.V. Kapitonov inspected the Adizhan Cotton Textiles Combine, its Izbaskan subsidiary, and the Moskovskiy Cotton-Ginning Plant. In the talks held with workers, engineers, technicians, enterprise leaders, and the party and soviet aktiv, mention was made of the tremendous significance of the demand made by the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum on stepping up the output of high-quality consumer goods. There is wide support for the initiative -- approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- of the country's leading industrial enterprises, which have launched a socialist competition for doing everything possible to improve the quality of output produced and for increasing the output of consumer goods up to the best modern standards. It is the duty of Uzbekistan's industrial workers to respond in a businesslike fashion to the appeal made by the competition's initiators.

I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied on his tour of Andizhan Oblast by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; and I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Tour of Tashkent Enterprises

PM311613 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Meetings at Tashkent Enterprises"]

[Text] I.V. Kapitanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Uzbekistan, visited a number of Tashkent enterprises on 19 October and inquired in detail about the resolution in practice of one of the most important tasks set by the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum -- that of increasing the production of consumer goods, extending their range, and improving the articles' quality.

A businesslike, principled discussion about satisfying the population's demand for high quality textiles took place at the Tashkent Textiles Combine. In recent years this enterprise, rightly known as the flagship of Uzbekistan's light industry, has been fitted with new equipment and has extended its production capacities. Many millions of meters of textile materials leave here for cities and villages in the republic, and also far beyond the republic's bounds. Tashkent's textile workers persistently seek ways of further improving their work in order to more fully satisfy the requirements of Soviet people and of sewn goods enterprises for good quality, good-looking, and durable materials. At the same time it was noted in the talk that not all the questions facing the combine are yet being properly resolved.

On the same day I.V. Kapitonov visited the V.P. Chkalov Tashkent Aircraft Production Association. The aircraft-building workers displayed their output -- airliners which have won well-earned prestige among airlines. The plant shops where goods for the people are manufactured were also examined.

The aircraft-building workers have done much to produce this type of output, to which they attach great significance. A special design bureau is in operation here, while production lines using the most progressive techniques and sophisticated equipment have been installed in the consumer goods shops. It is no accident that the baby carriages, dacha furniture, lamps, children's cars, jerricans, television aerials, and many other types of product manufactured in these shops do not stay on the store counters for long.

In the course of the inspection it was stressed that the experience of such major enterprises as the V.P. Chkalov aircraft association, which use all their potential for producing high quality goods for the people, merits wide dissemination.

I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; and U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkent party gorkom.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE FOR DNEPR COMMEMORATED

Yepishev Arrives in Kiev

AU2817 45 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Defense arrived in Kiev on 27 October to participate in the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and of the liberation of the Ukraine's capital city from the fascist oppressors. It is headed by Army General Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Army Generals Ivanov and Lyashchenko, participants in the battles for the liberation of the Ukraine, are members of the delegation.

At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Army General Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District; Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Tsybulko, Kiev Obkom first secretary; Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Colonel General Rodin, Military Council member and chief of the Political Directorate in the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District.

The delegation of the USSR Ministry of Defense visited the memorial complex -- the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45.

Yepishev, Shcherbitskiy at Ceremony

PM0109 18 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In Memory of the Feat on the Dnepr"]

[Text] Kiev, 28 Oct -- The Ukranian capital's autumnal attire is interwoven with festive flowers. The hero city's inhabitants and all working people in the republic are marking the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and Kiev's liberation from the German fascist invaders. A ceremony was held today to commemorate this date.

The meeting was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. He noted that Kiev's liberation crowned one of the Soviet Army's most important operations -- the battle for the Dnepr.

Nearly 40 of our country's nations and ethnic groups were represented in the illustrious cohort of those who covered themselves with eternal glory in those battles. Revering the memory of their feat, the republic's working people again express sincere feelings of appreciation and gratitude to the great Russian people and to all the peoples of the USSR whose fraternal friendship and assistance have always been and remain a reliable support for the military and labor achievements of the Ukrainian people. This selfless assistance made it possible not only to rebuild Kiev from the ruins but also to make it a very beautiful city.

The people of Kiev and all Ukrainian working people were congratulated on the noteworthy date by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The speakers at the meeting stressed that the communists and working people of Kiev and its oblast, like all Soviet people, fully support the CPSU's political line in the current international situation and the firm and consistent stance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government as set out in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement and his replies to PRAVDA's questions. They see it as their paramount duty to work with yet more tenacity and persistence to implement their economic and political tasks and to strengthen the economic and defense potential of our motherland -- a reliable bastion of peace.

A letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was adopted enthusiastically.

Shcherbitskiy Remarks

LD282209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The inhabitants of the capital of the Ukraine and all the working people of the republic are marking the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev from the German fascist occupiers. A festive meeting, held today, was devoted to this date. A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

He noted that the liberation of Kiev crowned one of the most important operations of the Soviet Army, the battle for the Dnepr. The might of the Soviet Army put an end to the Hitlerite myth about the impregnability of the eastern bank of the Dnepr. In the glorious company of those who earned for themselves everlasting fame in these battles were representatives from almost 40 nations and ethnic groups of our country. Comrade Shcherbitskiy continued:

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording] In marking the notable date connected with the victories of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, we do not forget the lessons of this war, because the forces which give rise to and which incited Hitlerite fascism to commit some of the greatest crimes against our people and against all humanity have not disappeared. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, exposing the aggressive nature of imperialism said back in 1913 that to defend the dying capitalist society, the bourgeoisie was ready to commit any savagery, brutality, or crime. Both the experience of the recent past and the present situation in the world convincingly confirm the correctness of these words.

Not for a long time has the international situation been as acute and as tense as it is now. And this is not the result of any accidental circumstances. It is the result of the course undertaken by the most reactionary circles of the United States and its allies, a course directed at turning back the wheel of history, at restoring lost positions and at ensuring military strategic supremacy over us. As the method to achieve its aims, the present While House administration has chosen to inflame hatred and tension, has chosen lies and deceit. Here the United States is ready to resort to the most dirty, the most dangerous and perfidious provocations, as is shown by the events in Lebanon, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Grenada, as well as the incident with the South Korean airplane.

Comrades, it is quite clear that a stake on methods of force and confrontation, a stake on an unrestrained arms race and on aggressive actions, is fraught with the danger of nuclear conflict. In spite of all the intrigues of the instigators of war, the efforts of our state, as you know, are still aimed at preserving and consolidating peace. This has been firmly set forth in the statement of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the same time, it is known from the report of the USSR Ministry of Defense what additional measures we have been forced to take in order to maintain the balance in nuclear systems between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe.

As the responses in the world's press testify, the whole planet has greeted with great attention the answers given some days ago by Comrade Andropov to questions from PRAVDA. Demonstrating goodwill, flexibility, and a constructive attitude, new and important additional proposals were put forward, within the framework of our principled approach, in order to extricate the Geneva talks from their deadlock. Once more the whole world has been presented with a convincing demonstration of our readiness to move toward a bold decision in order to rid Europe of the nuclear danger. It is now, of course, up to the other side. But, naturally, we cannot and we shall not risk our own security and the security of our allies. [end recording]

Dnepropetrovsk Ceremony

PM271028 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "The People Remember"]

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk, 24 Oct -- The streets and squares of the city, which is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its liberation from the German fascist aggressors, are decked out in red calico. The working people are cordially receiving veterans of the celebrated units and formations which received the honorary title "Dnepropetrovskiy" and former partisans and underground fighters.

There was a ceremony in the city to mark the important date. The meeting participants heard warm words from V.G. Boyko, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom, and Hero of the Soviet Union Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, who participated in the battle for the Dnepr.

SPARE PARTS SUPPLY FOR AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

PM311506 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, under the rubric "In Reply to Readers' Questions": "No Shortages of Spare Parts" -- first two paragraphs are a SELSKAYA ZHIZN editorial introduction]

[Text] In their letters to our newspaper, the rural machine operators, engineers, and technicians frequently complain that there is a persistent shortage of spare parts for tractors, motor vehicles, and agricultural machines. What measures are being taken to eliminate or sharply reduce it?

The editorial board asked L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] to answer this question.

It is well known tht the availability of technical equipment for agricultural production in our country is growing according to plan. The state is channeling immense capital investments into the development of the appropriate machine-building sectors, the consolidation of the design and scientific research organizations, and, in parallel with all this, the establishment of the necessary base for the maintenance of the machine and tractor pool and for the technical servicing and overhaul of machinery. All this is an objective necessity and a logical requirement for the implementation of the tasks of technological progress in rural areas.

This dual task which involves, on the one hand, the production of machines and equipment and the necessary spare parts, components, and units, and on the other hand the organization of the timely delivery, servicing, and overhaul of agricultural equipment, is presently being resolved more comprehensively and in a more balanced way.

The program for the further retooling of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production with improved equipment in the period up to 1990 was set out in the resolution, adopted in April 1983 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. "On Measures To Further Raise the Technical Standards and Quality of Machines and Equipment for Agriculture, Improve Their Utilization, and Increase Their Output and Deliveries in 1983-1990."

A system of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production has been approved.

The industrial ministries and departments, in close cooperation with Goskomselkhoztekhnika's associations, are steadily increasing the production and delivery of spare parts to rural areas. During the first 9 months of this year, for example, they have manufactured spare parts for tractors, motor vehicles, combines, and livestock-raising equipment worth almost R180 million more than in the same period of last year. This growth is planned to continue also next year.

The reconditioning of used parts is a major source for supplementing the resources of spare parts. We simply do not have the right to scrap tens and hundreds of parts made of good quality steel as a result of negligible wear. The re-use of parts which have reached the end of their working life worth R1 million saves the national economy almost 2,000 metric tons of rolled metal.

The application of modern technology makes it possible to recondition parts to a standard in no way inferior to that of new parts. Their cost, however, is only 60-70 percent of that of new products.

This year the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika's enterprises will recondition almost R500 million-worth of spare parts, which is the equivalent of the delivery of new spare parts worth almost R800 million. These figures will increase considerably in the long run.

The main trend of development in this sector is the establishment of specialized enterprises, shops, and sections; equipping them with highly accurate and highly productive equipment; large-scale application of the most modern and most efficient methods of reconditioning worn-out parts. These include, above all, the gas-plasma and plasma jet spraying of wear-resistant metallic powder materials, plaster surfacing, and many others. The appropriate equipment will be produced by enterprieses within the system.

The problem has an interdepartmental charcter and its solution is based upon the utilization of joint integrated work done by fundamental scientific research, sectoral institutes, and advanced practice. The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika Collegium and the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium have adopted a joint resolution which contains specific measures for the utilization of scientific and technical progress in the reconditioning of worn-out parts.

The dispersal of spare parts among numerous warehourses, farms, and bases by no means helps to establish a reliable and efficient supply system. The improved management of material resources is, in this connection, a very important measure in ensuring improved supplies of spare parts.

This task involves the correct determination of demand for spare parts (and there are almost 200,000 items on the parts list), their concentration in oblast and republican supply bases, the establishment of zonal bases, the expansion of the parts list for components and units at equipment exchange centers, the bringing into circulation of spare parts available on farms, the supply to farms of complete sets of spare parts for the overhaul of equipment according to breakdown logbooks, and the large-scale utilization of spares with unexpired working life reclaimed from written-off machines. And this is a far from complete list of major organizational and technical solutions aimed at the efficient utilization of existing resources.

The rational utilization of spare parts must be based upon the comprehensive application of the automated system for material stocks management. Over 100 operational data and computing centers equipped with about 200 computers provide the technical base for the operations of the "Spare Parts Automated Control System" within the USSR Goskomselkoztekhnika.

They help resolve the tasks concerning the calculation of spare parts demand, the compilation of requisitions, the distribution of allocated funds, the monitoring of their use, the railroad's ahderence to goods delivery schedules, the computation of availability and movement of assemblies and components within the commodity distribution network, and others.

The data retrieval system of spare parts supply management has already been introduced at 35 oblast production assocations and at the Goskomselkhoztekhnika in 7 union republics.

One of the major reserves for reducing the shortage is the correct exploitation of the machinery and tractor pool. Irregular and poor technical servicing and overhaul, unskilled handling of the machines, and their poor storage all lead to premature wear and additional expenditure on units and components.

Despite the steady trend toward reducing the unit costs on equipment maintenance in relation to balance sheet costs, billions of rubles are expended on the overhaul and servicing of the machinery and tractor pool. Industry annually channels into the manufacture of spare parts almost one-third of the total quantity of rolled metal supplied for the manufacture of new tractors, combines, motor vehicles, and agricultural machinery.

The increased volume and expanded items list of reconditioned worn-out parts, the increased output and improved quality of spare parts at industrial enterprises, the work that is being done to improve the utilization and overhaul of the machinery and tractor pool, the introduction of electronic data retrieval systems, and other measures to improve the management of material resource supplies -- all this, taken together, will reduce the shortage of spare parts, units, and assemblies and will help ensure that the equipment is ready in good time for the fieldwork operations.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN, VEGETABLE SALES IN UZBEK SSR

LD010305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The USSR CSS has announced that the agricultural workers of Uzbek SSR have fulfilled their socialist obligations regarding sales of grain, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, fruit, and grapes to the state. They have delivered to procurement points and processing enterprises 1,152,000 tons of grain, 1,798,000 tons of vegetables, 189,000 tons of potatoes, 655,000 tons of cucurbits, 373,000 tons of fruit and 527,000 tons of grapes, which is considerably more than the fixed procurement plans.

The targets for supplies of fruit and vegetables to the country's towns and industrial centers have been fulfilled. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully provided for their requirements of seeds for next year's harvest of grain crops.

Sales to the state of grain and fruit and vegetables are continuing.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS INSTALL NEW BATTERY

LD011503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A new stage in the mastery of space: complex assembly work in open space.

A report from Flight Control Center:

In accordance with the program for ensuring the protracted operation of the Salyut-7 station, Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have carried out complex assembly work in open space. The main task of this work is the further practice of methods and means of carrying out assembly operations in space in the creation of complicated orbital complexes.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov exited into open space and installed an additional solar battery in order to increase the capacity of the station's electricity supply.

The execution of this work was planned in the establishment of the Salyut-7 station. There are special structural elements on the housing of the station with fittings and a fixing device. The additional solar battery was delivered to the station by the satellite ship Cosmos-1443.

At 0747 Moscow time the cosmonauts went out into open space, withdrew the container with the additional solar battery located in it in complex form from the intermediate section, and transferred it to the zone of operations in open space.

Using special mechanisms, devices, and instruments the crew carried out over 2 hours and 50 minutes of complex, labor-intensive operations installing and employing the additional solar battery.

After completing the planned work, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov returned to the intermediate section, carried out air-locking, and, removing the hatch, entered the main accomodations of the station.

Comrades Lyakhov and Aleksandrov, in clear and strict accordance with the schedule drawn up, carried out all the operations mapped out, displaying their courage and high professional training.

The correctness of the design decisions and methods of carrying out work in open space has been confirmed, practiced at ground test benches and in the hydrobasin, simulating the conditions of weightlessness.

The successfully carried out assembly work by the Salyut-7 station crew is a new stage in the mastery of space and opens up wide prospects for further improving orbital manned complexes.

MODELS OF NEW CIVIL AIRCRAFT DEMONSTRATED

PM271232 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Oct 83 p 4

[M. Dombkovskiy report under the general heading "News" and the rubric "We Report the Details": "Tomorrow's Aircraft"]

[Text] Today, specialists from Aircraft Designer General O.K. Antonov's Experimental Design Bureau and the All-Union Aviasport Association are demonstrating models of the new multipurpose AN-32 and AN-72 aircraft to representatives of the CEMA countries' airlines at the capital's Domodedovo Airport.

Man is mastering the planet. He is penetrating the deserts and the tundra and climbing ever higher into the mountains. Roads cannot be built right away, and so aviation is always out in front.

The AN-32 was designed specially for use at high mountain airports and in very hot conditions. Powerful engines enable it to take off and land at altitudes of up to 4,500 meters and to transport almost 7 metric tons of freight 2,000 km or more.

The loading and unloading process takes only a few minutes. For this purpose, the fuselage is equipped with powerful hoists, a freight chute, and a conveyor belt. In addition, provision is made for dropping freight and people by parachute.

The AN-72, younger brother of the AN-32, while retaining all the merits of its predecessor, has acquired several new qualities.

Efficient wing mechanization and powerful jet engines allow it to be used at airports with short takeoff and landing strips. The specially designed undercarriage guarantees its reliable use on conventional unsurfaced, shingle, ice-covered, and snow-covered airfields.

And another innovation: The engines are on top of the wing. As a result, lift is sharply increased, inflight noise from the aircraft is reduced, and the drawing of foreign bodies into the air intake is virtually ruled out.

...The first reports of the innovation in the AN aircraft family have already aroused great interest among specialists. The AN-32 and AN-72 have not yet appeared in the airways; they are the planes of the future. But in a little while they will be appearing at many airports.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATION MEETING HELD IN TASHKENT

LD311925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent I. Abdukhalikov report]

[Text] A session of the council of Intersputnik international satellite communications organization has been held in Tashkent.

Representatives of 12 countries and three international organizations took part in the work of the session. Every day about 3 billion people, which is more than 80 percent of the world's population, find out about the most important events in their country and abroad with the help of the Intersputnik international space communications system. Space communication is economically profitable, specialists assert. It ensures high quality of television images, radio sound, and telephone and telegraph communication. There are about 3,500 space communications ground statons in operation on the territory of our country alone. The Tashkent Azimut station is the newest of them; with its commissioning, it has now become possible to receive the second All-Union Central Television Program on Uzbekistan's territory, and also to conduct direct broadcasts from the capital of Uzbekistan to any point on the planet.

[Yu. Zubarev, Intersputnik chairman and USSR deputy minister of communications] In recent years stations have been built in Laos, and in Mongolia, many years ago. Now stations are to be built in Nicaragua and Kampuchea. Our specialists have already been out to the sites, the sites for these ground stations have been chosen, and drafting of plans is being carried out. Involvement of the developing countries in the Intersputnik system helps them in communications systems. This is being implemented both on a bilateral basis and as rendering of aid to the countries themselves. Naturally, this brings people closer and helps to strengthen contacts and the cause of peace.

MOSCOW SERVICEMEN MEET BEFORE GOSR PARADE

PM311135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko article: "Parade Participants' Meeting"]

[Text] Yesterday in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses a ceremonial meeting of servicemen from the Moscow garrison who are to take part in the forthcoming 111th military parade on Red Square was held.

In the meeting presidium were: V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of the Moscow party obkom; Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; B.B. Nikolskiy, secretary of the Moscow party gorkom; and other comrades.

The meeting was opened by Colonel General I.P. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District Political Directorate. Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the district's forces, delivered a report on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The servicemen were warmly congratulated on the approaching Great October holiday by B.A. Korotkov, craftsman and toolmaker at the Dinamo Plant; N. N. Fateyeva, people's artist of the RSFSR; Colonel D.A. Dzhanibekov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, and A.V. Fedulova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

With great enthusiasm the participants at the meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

SHORTCOMINGS IN NIGHT AIR DEFENSE TRAINING NOTED

PM271205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel V. Sych, senior Combat Training Department officer, under the rubric "Commander and Modern Combat": "The Signal Came at Night"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District -- The training session, which began in daylight, ended with the onset of twilight. At all its stages the missilemen displayed high combat training. In limited visibility they acted at the same pace and with the same quality as in daylight. A natural law could be perceived in this. The data which the division commander submitted to the checkers attested that night training sessions make up a high percentage of all training sessions -- which means that proper attention is devoted to rehearsing elements of night combat in the division. But the checkers were in no hurry to draw conclusions. Late at night, when the missilemen were resting after the training session, they were again alerted by the "assembly" signal.

Hurriedly taking their arms, the servicemen listened with anxiety and some surprise to the crash of explosions near the barracks. On the way to their position the crews were unexpectedly "fired on" by an "enemy" sabotage group. Then the missilemen found themselves in dense smoke, through which they could hardly make out the outlines of the launchers and the missile guidance station.

The launch personnel of the battery commanded by Captain M. Vasilyev frequently lost sight of one another as they worked. The operators under Captain A. Filimonov also found themselves in a difficult situation. Under cover of night, "enemy" aircraft were trying to get through to the defended target. The blips on the station's screen were constantly changing direction and disappearing in dense jamming flares. Exercise settings were following one after another.

It has to be said that in the complex situation that had been created many missilemen acted skillfully and coolly. However, the tense, dynamic nature of the night training session had a strong psychological effect on certain specialists and unsettled them. They began to fuss and make mistakes. Thus, seeking to make up for time lost in repulsing the "saboteurs'" raid, Lieutenant N. Petrov, launch platoon commander, became excited when loading the launcher and hurried his subordinates too fast, thereby making their actions even more nervous. On seeing that the operator who had come into the station cabin just could not settle down to efficient work at the screen, Capt Filimonov himself took his place, neglecting for a while his leadership of the remaining specialists.

The results of this night training session were far from what was desirable. Even the servicemen of the launch platoon commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Baranov, who usually displayed high skill in night training sessions, received only a satisfactory assessment. The question reasonably arose: Why did the specialists of a subunit in which, to judge from the documents, practical night exercises are no rarity simply blunder in the latest training session?

This was what came to light: It has become a rule in the division that training sessions starting in daylight and ending in the evening are described in report documents as nighttime sessions. And they all ended, with the exception of one organized under a higher staff plan, as a rule, before stand-down. But this fact was "not noticed" either by the commander, or by his deputies, or by the party organization. What difference does it make when exercises are held, they said -- before or after stand-down? The main point, they said, is to hold them when it is dark. But the training session held that night on the checkers' instructions showed convincingly that there is a difference -- and a considerable difference. There was a sharp and thorough discussion of this in the critique.

As an analysis of combat training in the division showed, the training process was being followed there without regard to all the special features which night conditions impose on missilemen's actions. In particular, account was not taken of the fact that, owing to physiological and psychological factors, certain kinds of senses are dulled in servicemen at night, perception grows weaker, reactions slow down, and fatigue comes more quickly. Different times of night also have different effects on a person's physiology and mental state. It is possible to compensate for all this to a certain extent with correct -- from the viewpoint of method -- training and systematic physical and psychological tempering. However, no distinctions were made in the division between the daytime and nighttime methods of training people. Thus, only a few hours after a daytime crew-training session, similar training session was held under night conditions in accordance with the same plan.

It is known that specialists acquire the skills of efficient, faultless work more slowly under night conditions than by day. There comes a time when results improve scarcely perceptibly. This circumstance does not stop experienced methodologists. They patiently and purposefully continue training subordinates and strive for success. Yet Senior Lieutenant S. Kuznetsov decided that his subordinates had achieved all they could in fulfilling the normatives for launcher loading at night, and therefore, he said, there was no point in continuing to make practical exercises more complicated.

In addition, on night exercises and training sessions in the division insufficient attention was devoted to such a question as developing in specialists their own individual sensitivity to the hardware. Therefore, at times when visibility was virtually zero and it was necessary to work by feel, individual specialists lost a lot of time trying to find a particular control element. As a result, the coordinated nature of the whole crew's actions was upset. And when the instruction came for the crews to exchange launc launchers, there were even more irregularities in combat work. In short, the omissions in night training immediately made themselves felt, as was only to be expected, as soon as the division's missilemen found themselves under conditions as close as possible to combat conditions.

It was strange to hear the division commander reply to a question about what the personnel were doing: "Resting. There is going to be a training session tonight." It turned out that everyone in the subunit had been informed about getting up that night on the "assembly" signal. Moreover, in order to make good the omission, toward the end of the month the commander had decided to hold several night training exercises in a row. Of course, such rush work does not help to develop steady combat work skills in personnel.

People can sometimes be heard to say that night training is of great significance only for launch crews. As for the operators, they work in cabins with permanent lighting. It is even supposedly easier for them at night in the sense that at that time there is a reduction in the intensity of flights, and thus there are fewer obstacles to their work. A fundamentally wrong opinion.

Experience shows that at night there is a sharp increase in the significance of qualities such as the operators' independence and attentiveness. It frequently happens that after the end of an "enemy" raid they become slack, and, when new airborne targets appear, specialists inadequately trained in the professional, psychological, and physical respects do not attune immediately to a high pace in combat work. Experienced commanders always take this factor into account.

For example, in the pauses between combat work Captain N. Sergushev, commander of a radio engineering battery, conducts with specialists a kind of exercise for the fingers, which relieves tension. The same aim is served by various exercise settings in which the servicemen change the nature of their movements. Physical training exercises in the division where Capt Sergushev serves are always conducted with regard to the specific nature of the work with hardware. Operators and radiotelegraphists, whoe work involves a great deal of immobility, participate more in gymnastic exercises and sports games, which develop not only powers of endurance but also precise reactions, a good eye, attentiveness, and determination.

It is no accident that I have turned to the experience accumulated in the subunit commanded by Capt Sergushev. Unremitting attention is devoted there not only to special physical and psychological training but also to all other special features of improving nighttime personnel training. Above all, night training is carefully planned in order to ensure the factor of surprise and novelty on every exercise and training session and more exercise settings which mold in personnel the necessary composure and reaction. On exercises in the commander training system, officers master progressive methods of organizing night exercises, using the experience accumulated in the unit and the division. Competitions for the title of best specialist and best crew are held both in daylight and at night.

All this ensures success. Not so long ago, late one foul night the servicemen of a battery were alerted by the "assembly" signal. The crews acted harmoniously and competently, displaying high skill.

The launch platoon under the command of Senior Lieutenant M. Bzheznovskiy loaded the launchers in advance of the normatives even when the servicemen had to work inside individual protective gear. Thanks to the high skill of the guidance officer, the operators, the signalmen, and the electricians, all the control targets were detected and "destroyed" in good time.

Effective methods of enhancing night training come into being in the course of lessons, training sessions, and exercises. It is only necessary to take a thoughtful approach to the experience accumulated and make rational use of it.

FAR EAST AIRMEN STRUGGLE AGAINST BAD WEATHER

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[Own correspondent Colonel A. Zakharenko dispatch: "In Defiance of the Elements"]

[Text] Red Banner Far East Military District -- In Moscow it is night, but here in the Far East the first results of the Komsomol and youth subbotnik to mark the 65th Komsomol anniversary are already known. At present the column reflecting the participation of the youth of the Air Force district appears more modest than others. Although Captain R. Asadullin, who leads the air signalers' work, has reported: "An avenue of glory to the unit's heroes has been laid out and a new tradition of changing the guard on it has been born...."

Capt I. Tarasenko, member of the subbotnik staff responsible for the signalers' work, had looked out of the window anxiously. The weather forecast had been right: The willful elements had swept down onto many airfields preparing for an ordinary subbotnik. Snow borne by a hurricane wind had covered landing strips and taxiways in a matter of minutes and had formed strange mounds on the protected antenna of the radio engineering facilities which, unfortunately, were hampering normal combat working. The working conditions for fighters carrying out combat patrols had all of a sudden become more complicated.

The instruction from the subbotnik headquarters to operate in accordance with storm conditions was received at near and distant airfields.

For Senior Lieutenant T. Kuzminskiy, political worker and leader of the work at N Airfield, and his deputy, 1st Class Military Airman Captain N. Sorokin, secretary of the Komsomol organization of an excellent-rated squadron, this had not come as a surprise. The storm option for conducting a subbotnik had been envisaged in advance. And when the hurricane wind temporarily cut off the current to a section of the close-range navigation system facilities and thick snow drifts covered the landing strip and taxiways the alarm signal was sounded by loudspeaker.

Capt N. Sorokin and Komsomol activists Junior Sergeant R. Abdullayev and Airman V. Teterin entered into the struggle against the elements.... People and equipment, it would seem, achieved the impossible. The airfield is now ready again to launch and receive missile carriers.

It is difficult to enumerate all the subbotnik participants who distinguished themselves on this and other airfields by fighting against the elements while ensuring high combat readiness. But it is possible to name 1st Class Military Airmen Major A. Vedernikov and Captain R. Shakirov, and others who got their missile carriers into the air without difficulty.

The N Air Force regiment has also received thanks from the Maritime Komsomol Kraykom. The kraykom bureau has taken the decision to award the airmen the Challenge Red Banner for their successes in combat and political training. The district servicemen's subbotnik plan was completely fulfilled.